

DAILY REPORT

China

Vol 1 No 207

26 October 1982

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RENMIN RIBAO URGES STRONGER UNITED NATIONS ROLE

HK230844 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 82 p 6

[Commentator's Article: "The United Nations Should Play a Greater and Better Role Than in the Past"]

[Text] The 37th UN General Assembly session has now been in progress for more than 1 month. Judging by the situation of the general debates and the reaction of public opinion in various countries to this session, the question of how to improve the present state of the United Nations and strengthen its role has without doubt become a question of wide concern that urgently awaits a solution.

Not long ago, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar issued the UN annual report, in which he pointed out the "chaotic state" of successive international crises and demanded that the function and role of the United Nations as the main organization preserving international security be strengthened, as clearly stipulated in the UN Charter. Many UN member countries supported this rational proposal.

The reason why the state of the United Nations causes concern is because in this complex and turbulent world it shoulders the heavy task of preserving world peace and promoting international cooperation, and the people of all countries are justified in hoping that it will uphold justice and what is right and contribute to guaranteeing international security, promoting the welfare of man and mediating world disputes. But what really happens is, every time international peace and security is disrupted and the international situation becomes turbulent, when the United Nations should play its proper role, certain influential forces within the organization always interfere with UN activities for the sake of their own selfish interests, with the result that it is hard for the United Nations to do anything about the actual situation. This has been the case in recent years over issues such as Kampuchea, Afghanistan, Namibia and Lebanon and also over world disarmament, global negotiations and so on.

Even though the great majority of member states base their stand on guaranteeing international security and upholding the UN Charter, demand the curb of hegemonist and expansionist aggression and an end to savage apartheid rule, and have passed a whole series of corresponding resolutions on the relevant issues, these resolutions always encounter all kinds of obstacles before they are passed and are difficult to translate into action afterwards. Many of the 139 topics on the agenda for the current UN General Assembly session are old issues that have dragged on for many years without a solution.

This challenge facing the United Nations objectively reflects the current world contradictions and struggles. The Third World countries, the medium and small countries and the peoples of the whole world demand that world peace and international security be preserved, that the rights of national independence and existence be guaranteed, and that fair and rational solutions be reached in all major international issues; on the other hand, hegemonism, imperialism, colonialism and expansionism forcefully seek the maintenance of their own special rights and vested interests and do not shrink from resorting to all means, including the use of force, to threaten international peace and violate national independence.

In particular, the two superpowers are always intending to ride roughshod over the United Nations and pay no heed to the demands of the great majority of member states and UN resolutions. As for the UN Charter and the principles governing international relations, so long as they hold that these things will hamper their actions and interest, they will not hesitate to wreck them and trample on them. The facts have proven that those who hamper the solution of the Kampuchea issue, the Afghan issue, the Lebanese situation and the Middle East problem are none other than those who caused them.

Thirty-seven years have passed since the UN Charter came into effect on 24 October 1945. During these 37 years the United Nations has undergone twists and turns and has also seen enormous changes. The number of its members has grown from the original 51 to 157 today (over 2/3 of which are from the Third World).

The work tasks and scope of activities of the United Nations have expanded from guaranteeing international security to development aid, population polling, environmental protection, human settlements, trade development, resource utilization and to issues concerning food and clothing, water conservancy, public health, meteorology, outer space, and women, children, the young, the aged, refugees and so on.

The balance of forces in the United Nations has undergone very great changes due to the participation of large numbers of new independent states of the Third World. If it is said that the United Nations in the 1950's and the early 1960's was a voting machine manipulated by a few big powers, then since the beginning of the 1970's imperialism, hegemonism and expansionism have been unable to do whatever they pleased and impose their will on the great majority of member states. In many situations the forum of the United Nations has become an important place for the Third World countries to denounce aggression and expansion and wage the struggle against hegemonism. The two superpowers are uneasy over their ever-growing isolation in the United Nations. These changes precisely reflect the changes in the internal situation in the United Nations and the development of postwar history.

However, people cannot but see that although the superpowers are not longer able to sway everything in the United Nations, they are still relying on their position and power, and seek to preserve their hegemony by means of arm-twisting, indiscriminate use of the veto, private bargaining outside the United Nations, refusal to carry out UN resolutions and so on. One superpower has exerted itself to hamper reasonable solutions of the Kampuchean and Afghan problems, while the other has protected the Israeli aggressors in many ways. This is the main reason why the United Nations now faces a number of major difficulties and its role is limited.

The history of the past 37 years shows that the key to whether the United Nations can do its duty and play its role to the fullest lies in whether it can get out of being manipulated, utilized and interfered with by certain big powers, in whether the resolutions it passes can be implemented, and in whether it can take effective sanctions against disruption of international peace and security. All UN member states, whether large or small countries, should enjoy equal rights, must strictly abide by the UN program and principles, and be bound by the decisions of the great majority of members on opposing aggression and preserving peace; they cannot flout the charter and act in an arbitrary way. In present circumstances, in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations in preserving world peace and international security, it is particularly essential to resist and oppose the hegemonism of the superpowers.

The more turbulent the international situation and the more serious the threats to world peace and international security, the more important and urgent it is to strengthen the role of the United Nations. Every member state should clearly express by its own standpoint and actions whether it genuinely or falsely wants peace and whether it genuinely or falsely supports the United Nations.

As a member of the United Nations and a permanent member of the Security Council, China is willing to stand with the Third World nations and strive together with them to strengthen the position of the Third World in the United Nations and strengthen the UN role. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out when he met UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in August this year, "the number of Third World UN members has increased. The value of this change should be fully estimated," and "the United Nations should play a greater and better role than in the past." We believe that so long as the great majority of UN members unite as one and struggle against all forces inside and outside the United Nations that threaten world peace and international security, the United Nations will be able to overcome the difficulties it faces and play its proper role. Any attempt to go against the world tide and weaken the role of the United Nations will always fail in the end.

THIRD WORLD ANTIHEGEMONIST STRUGGLE DISCUSSED

HK080400 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Zhou Jirong [0719 4764 2837], Dai Tian [2071 1131] and Li Chunrong [2621 2504 5554] of the Contemporary International Relations Research Institute: "Stick Together Through Thick and Thin, Join Forces in Fighting Hegemonism"]

[Text] Taking a look at the whole world, we can see that the international situation is acute and uncertain, complicated and changeable. Since the start of the 1980's, the global contest between the Soviet and U.S. hegemonist powers has become ever more fierce. The fiercest contest between the two sides has been concentrated on the vast area of the Third World covering Asia, Africa and Latin America. The antihegemonist struggle waged by the Third World is an important political force now developing in breadth and depth. Therefore, the correct assessment of the position and role of the Third World in the development of history and the strengthening of Third World unity carries immediate significance, great importance and far-reaching effect in waging the struggle against hegemonism and promoting the development of the world situation in the direction of peace and democracy.

The Main Forces Fighting Hegemonism and Maintaining World Peace in the Present Day

Since the end of World War II, the revolutionary struggle in Asia, Africa and Latin America has surged forward, dealing a decisive blow to the whole of the old world, disintegrating the colonialist system and dealing arrogant U.S. imperialism a historical setback. The many countries and peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America have united to form a powerful force in reforming and changing the post-war world and a main force in the world struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism. This has been eloquently proved by historical facts.

1. The Third World countries are the main victims of hegemonists. The two superpowers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- are the biggest international exploiters and oppressors and the main causes of instability and upheaval in the world. In the economic field, the United States has resorted to such means as exporting capital, cornering the international market and so forth, extorting profits from the sweated labor of the people of the Third World countries. Through "economic aid," "joint operations" and other means, the Soviet Union imposes on the Third World its practice of buying cheap and selling dear, reaping fabulous profits. This looting by the two superpowers has brought serious economic consequences to a large number of Third World countries. Third World countries' foreign debts are now put at more than \$560 billion. The 32 most underdeveloped countries in the world belong to the Third World. In the political field, the two superpowers have adopted various means to infiltrate, subvert, control or intervene in newly independent countries, willfully encroaching upon these countries' independence and sovereignty in a vain attempt to expand their separate spheres of influence. In the post-war period, the political situation in many Third World countries has been turbulent. There has been no big global war, but small battles keep breaking out, the root cause being incitement and interference by the superpowers in their contention for hegemony. To maintain national independence and sovereignty and to develop the national economy, the Third World countries and their people must wage a resolute struggle with the superpowers. This unavoidable conflict between them has determined the long-term role of the Third World as a main force in the antihegemonist struggle.

2. In the antihegemonist struggle, the Third World has in its hands powerful tools which can be utilized. The Third World has rich natural resources and important strategic areas. As far as resources are concerned, according to statistics in 1981, it accounts for 63.8 percent of world oil deposits, 42.3 percent of output and 87 percent of exports. Its mineral products account for 30 percent of total world output. Western countries rely heavily on the Third World for their fuel and important industrial materials. Western Europe and Japan import 70 percent and 78 percent respectively of their needed petroleum from the Third World.

Of the 13 kinds of essential industrial materials needed by the United States, 9 (representing 1/2 its national consumption) come from the Third World. On the other hand, the strategically important Suez Canal, the Strait of Malacca, the Strait of Hormuz, the channel round the Cape of Good Hope, the Panama Canal, the Strait of Magellan and so forth are all part of the Third World. They are inevitable points of contest in the two hegemonist powers struggle for world hegemony.

3. Third World countries have already become a political force in the international arena. The rise of the Third World in the postwar international arena is a matter of top importance in our era. When World War II ended, there were only 29 independent states in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Today, the number has increased to 126. They account for 2/3 of the world population and world territory respectively and for 78 percent of UN members. The Nonaligned Movement represented by 95 member states, the Organization of African Unity, the Arab League, ASEAN, the Group of 77, the Andean Pact and other regional organizations, and other organizations of economic cooperation all constitute joint combat organizations of the Third World countries engaging in the anti-imperialist and antihegemonist struggle in all fields. Their just struggle has won the support of the people of the First and Second World countries. Socialist China, with a population of 1 billion, resolutely stands on the side of the Third World. It is an invincible force in the ranks of the Third World.

Development and Growth in the Course of Struggle

The U.S. and Soviet hegemonist powers have been engaged in a heated world contest, seriously threatening the safety of the Third World countries and world peace. The Third World countries and their people have demonstrated their great strength in the anti-imperialist and antihegemonist struggle and have played an increasingly important role in international politics.

Persistently standing in the forefront of the anti-imperialist and antihegemonist struggle: Since the beginning of the 1970's, Soviet hegemonism has stepped up its strategy of southward expansion. It connived at the invasion of Kampuchea and the control of Laos by Vietnam's regional hegemonism and even directly sent forces to invade Afghanistan. Undaunted by violence, the people of Afghanistan and Kampuchea have stood doggedly in the forefront of resistance against the Soviet and Vietnamese aggressors. The brave struggle of the Afghan and Kampuchean people has won the sympathy and support of the people of various countries in the world and has hindered the advance of Soviet hegemonism in its southward drive.

In the past year and more, the Reagan administration has sought to incorporate the Third World in its main strategy of contending for hegemony with the Soviet Union. Its connivance in Israel's invasion of Lebanon, its dogged refusal to recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people, its support of the South Africa's invasion of Angola and its interference in the internal affairs of certain countries in Central America -- these actions on the part of the United States have met with strong resistance from the relevant countries and their people and the condemnation of the world. The going has become increasingly tough for the United States.

Unity in the struggle against hegemonism is developing in breadth and depth; the Asian-African conference held in Bandung by 29 Asian and African countries in 1955 was a turning point in the anti-imperialist history of the people of the Third World. The Bandung Conference raised the great banner of unity in the struggle against imperialism pushing national liberation movements in Asia and Africa to a new height. The Nonaligned Movement started in the early 1960's has grown steadily. It has coordinated the standpoints of various countries and has made great contributions to the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, to maintaining national independence and safeguarding world peace.

In economic development, the Third World countries have also advanced from striving for their own economic independence to a struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order.

This is an extremely important development in the international anti-imperialist and antihegemonist struggle. From the establishment of the Group of 77 to the North-South conference held in Cancun in October last year with the participation of the heads of state of 14 developing countries and 8 developed countries and the "New Delhi talks" (South-South conference) held in India in February this year with the participation of more than 40 developing countries -- all this shows that the joint struggle of the Third World in the international economic area is developing in breadth and depth.

At present, the strengthening of unity and the consolidation of alliances has become the main trend of Third World countries in handling national relations and international affairs. The days when one or two superpowers could control the destiny of the world as they wished are gone forever.

A heightened understanding of the two hegemonist powers in the course of the struggle: In the postwar period, having experienced a long trial of strength with the United States, people all over the world have acquired a relatively clear understanding of the aggressive nature of this superpower. The Soviet Union's troublemaking in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Africa and other areas under the banner of "supporting the national liberation movement" and especially its naked act of armed invasion of Afghanistan, have raised many countries' guard against the Soviet hegemonists. At present, more and more countries have from personal experience realized that the two hegemonist powers are unreliable. They are readjusting their foreign policy in line with the changed international situation.

Sum Up Experiences and Keep on Advancing

The path of advance for the Third World cannot be free from twists and turns. We should make a historical and overall analysis of the problems encountered by the Third World in various fields in carrying out the national democratic revolution and in fighting imperialism and hegemonism.

The histories of various Third World countries vary in their development. Their political, economic and social problems also differ in nature. Some countries are undergoing radical social reforms or experiencing political disturbances. Contradictions left over from history in regard to territory, borders, nationality, religion and other matters still exist among some Third World countries. The administrative structures of various countries differ greatly. Economic development is uneven. Therefore, the goals pursued and the domestic and foreign policies adopted are also not entirely the same. The Soviet and U.S. hegemonist powers are exploiting these weaknesses to sow dissension in and between various countries. They are waiting for a chance to carry on infiltration, subversion, direct intervention and even armed aggression in order to expand their spheres of influence.

However, the main common threat that faces various Third World countries comes from the two hegemonist powers. Objective conditions and the people of various countries require the countries of the Third World to strengthen unity, to establish harmonious relations with the Second World and to form a great force in the common struggle against hegemonism. As long as the Third World countries persist in sticking together, making themselves strong through their own efforts and forming a united front against hegemonism, they can achieve an invincible position.

1. We must be not only courageous in the struggle against the two hegemonist powers but also good at struggle. The two hegemonist powers' contest for world hegemony is the main cause of all the trouble in the present-day world. The Third World must maintain national independence and state sovereignty, develop the national economy and safeguard world peace. Only by waging a persistent and tireless struggle can they win victory. On the other hand, if they compromise and make concessions, this can only add to the arrogance of the aggressors. This has many historical precedents. The Third World countries must harbor no illusions about any hegemonist power.

2. We must promote the spirit of the Bandung Conference, handle disputes between countries by peaceful means and strengthen cooperation among various countries on the basis of equality. At present, the contradictions among various Third World countries are secondary in importance to the threat that the two hegemonist powers pose to the Third World. Guided by the spirit of knowing the situation as a whole, taking general interests into consideration, seeking common ground in important areas, leaving alone differences on minor points and through talking things over and coming to terms, the various Third World countries can gradually solve certain contradictions that exist between them. If a problem cannot be immediately solved, it can be temporarily left alone. Facts show that resorting to force can do nothing to help solve problems. It can only hurt those dear to us and please those opposed to us, giving hegemonism a good opportunity to take advantage of us.

3. We must adhere to the guiding principle of relying on our own resources in developing the economy. While fully tapping their own potential to stimulate economic construction, the Third World countries should fully cooperate, supply each other's needs, show mutual support and seek rejuvenation by collectively relying on their own efforts. In this way, they can more effectively use their own national resources to improve technical skills, accelerate the accumulation of capital and increase their economic strength, thus raising their position in the North-South talks and stimulating the advance of the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order.

From the above, we can see that the Third World is a great driving force behind the advance of the history of the world. The cause of the Third World is closely bound up with the cause of the masses of people throughout the world. China is a developing socialist country and a member of the Third World. Strengthening unity and cooperation with the rest of the Third World, in fighting hegemonism and safeguarding world peace is the main guideline for our foreign policy. Uniting with the Third World countries in struggle is the basis of our strategy toward foreign countries.

In his report at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang reiterated: "China takes it as its own sacred international obligation to resolutely join with other countries of the Third World in fighting imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism." Along their path of advance various Third World countries will run into obstacles and setbacks. But so long as they adhere to the principle of seeking independence and making themselves strong through their own efforts and stick together through thick and thin in their fight for prosperity, they can surely defeat hegemonism. Victory will definitely belong to the people of the Third World and of the rest of the world.

BA YI DENOUNCES U.S. FOR INTERFERING WITH CHINA

OW260627 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Recently, former and present U.S. Government leaders have issued one statement after another on Sino-U.S. relations and China's domestic and foreign policies, arrogantly interfering with China's internal affairs. For example, in his statement made not long ago, U.S. President Reagan laid down preconditions for stopping the sale of arms to Taiwan. These preconditions not only violate China's sovereignty, but also seriously impair our national dignity. They are fundamentally unacceptable. Still more, the U.S. State Department has formulated a long-term aid-Taiwan policy to be followed by whomever the President might be. A few days ago, a U.S. assistant secretary of state openly pointed out in the Congress: "If the PRC poses a threat to Taiwan, we are ready at all times to give that island our necessary support."

After Nixon visited China, he returned to the United States, saying: China's failure in many fields in the past third of a century is the direct result of the application and practice of communist ideas. To attain future economic success in China, it is necessary to apply and practice these ideas as little as possible. A striking feature of the present Chinese leaders is their ability to discard communism. The so-called "our American friend" Nixon seeks to drag China off the revolutionary path, and advises us to give up socialist construction and follow the capitalist road.

When the faithful U.S. running dog Kissinger returned home after his visit to China, he also said: China still needs to form an alliance with the United States. Therefore, it is impossible to normalize Sino-Soviet relations.

All these are viewpoints of so-called U.S. friends. Apparently, to adopt these viewpoints is something very unwise. Putting these viewpoints into practice would only harm the interests of the state and the people.

AFP: USSR OFFICIAL RETURNS TO BEIJING FROM XIAN

OW251736 Hong Kong AFP in English 1722 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 25 (AFP) -- Leonid Ilichev, Soviet negotiator in the talks here between China and the Soviet Union, has returned to Beijing after a brief provincial trip, reliable sources said here today.

The sources added that Mr Ilichev, vice-minister for foreign affairs, may be having informal contacts with Chinese officials before he returns home within the next few days following the conclusion last week of the first series of negotiations.

These negotiations, which marked the resumption of Sino-Soviet dialogue after a gap of almost three years, are due to resume in Moscow, most likely next month.

Mr Ilichev, who began a series of meetings with Chinese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen on October 5, subsequently visited Xian, in northern China.

Beijing announced last Friday that the first round of talks with the Soviets were over, adding that they would continue alternatively in Beijing and Moscow.

The negotiations between Moscow and Beijing have been conducted in secret. But Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping has said that they have not produced any concrete results, adding simply that such consultations were necessary.

The exact dates of Mr Ilichev's visit to Xian, a former imperial capital, are not known.

PRC AMBASSADOR ATTENDS USSR PHOTO EXHIBITION

OW252153 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] A photo exhibition marking the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society opened ceremoniously on 25 October at the House of Friendship of Peoples in Moscow. The photo exhibition is sponsored by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. The photos on display are about the arduous and persistent efforts made by the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society to strengthen and develop Soviet-Chinese relations. Professor Krivtsov, vice chairman of the Central Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and deputy director of the Far East Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, addressed the opening ceremony of the exhibition. Present at the ceremony were leaders of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; leaders and activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society; and staff members of the Chinese Embassy in Moscow headed by Yang Shouzheng, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union.

CHEN MUHUA LEADS ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO DPRK

OW251311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government economic and trade delegation headed by Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, left here by train this afternoon for a friendship visit to Korea at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Seeing the delegation off at the railway station were Kang Shien, state councillor, Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Chon Myong-su, D.P.R.K. ambassador to China.

FURTHER REPORTS ON VOLUNTEER DELEGATION VISIT

Yang Shangkun Attends Banquet

OW251728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- The 32nd anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean War was commemorated at a banquet given by Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the embassy here this evening.

Among the guests at the banquet were Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and permanent vice-chairman of its Military Commission, Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Fu Hao, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1441 GMT on 25 October, in its report on this banquet, adds the following: "Also attending the banquet were Huang Yukun, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; Xu Guangyi, deputy director of the PLA General Logistics Department; and Bai Jiefu, vice mayor of Beijing.]

Ambassador Chon Myong-su, said: "32 years ago the peoples and armies of China and Korea forged a profound friendship in the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, and contributed to the protection of Korea's territory, safeguarding the security of both Korea and China and defending peace in the Far East and the world."

He paid high respects to the martyrs of the Chinese People's Volunteers who died in the war and their families.

Wu Xiuquan praised the militant friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

"The Chinese people firmly support the Korean people's demand for U.S. withdrawal of its troops from South Korea, and their just struggle for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland. The Chinese people firmly support the proposal of President Kim Il-song to establish a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo for the reunification of the fatherland," he said.

Fallen Fighters Honored

OW251852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Wreaths and bouquets were placed at the cemetery of fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Hoechang on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the CPV's entry into the Korean war.

Among the fallen fighters was a son of the late chairman Mao Zedong, Mao Anying, who lies peacefully in the cemetery in Hoechang, where the headquarters of the Chinese People's Volunteers had been located.

Standing in silent tribute in front of the tombs were members of the delegation of the Chinese People's Volunteers headed by Han Xianchu, formerly CPV's deputy commander-in-chief.

At the Korean-Chinese friendship tower in Pyongyang today, wreaths were laid by departments of the Korean Workers' Party and Government, by Korean leaders O Chin-U, Pak Song-chol, Chong Chun-ku and Paek Hak Rim, and by the delegation of the Chinese People's Volunteers. Similar activities took place in Kaesong.

Earlier, the Chinese delegation had laid a wreath at the monument to the fallen fighters of the Korean People's Army.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial Cited

OW251536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 25 (XINHUA) -- A NODONG SINMUN editorial today marked the 32nd anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean War.

The editorial praised the Chinese People's Volunteers for fighting courageously and performing heroic feats "by displaying an indomitable communist revolutionary spirit and self-sacrificing spirit" during the Korean War. The editorial said that during the war, "the Korean and Chinese peoples and armies loved and helped each other like brothers, sharing weal and woe, and won a great historical victory in defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors."

The editorial said the Korean people will always remember the great contributions made by the Chinese People's Volunteers during the war. The editorial stressed the importance of friendly ties between the two peoples, calling it "a powerful factor in strengthening the world revolutionary forces, frustrating the imperialist policies of aggression and war and guaranteeing peace in Asia and the world."

"The destinies of the Korean and Chinese peoples are linked together by unbreakable blood ties," the editorial added. The editorial expressed the will of the Korean people to "strengthen and develop Korea-China friendship forever through generations."

It said in conclusion that the two peoples will share weal and woe and fight shoulder to shoulder for a common goal till final victory, "just as they fought and won victory together by supporting and cooperating with each other at each hard time in the past."

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ENDS DPRK VISIT 26 OCT

OW260932 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (XINHUA) -- President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Ziaul Haq left here this morning, winding up his state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

President Kim Il-song and other Korean leaders were at the airport to see the Pakistani guests off.

During the visit, Kim Il-song and Ziaul Haq held talks. The Pakistani president and his party also had a tour near the city of Pyongyang.

VISITING PRC DELEGATION LEAVES KOREA FOR HOME

OW260036 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1453 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Oct (XINHUA) -- The second Chinese good-will visiting group ended its visit in Korea and left for home by plane today. Chen Jingbo and Ciren Lamu, vice chairmen of the Xizang Autonomous Region People's Congress Standing Committee, were the head and deputy head of the group respectively.

(Han Ping Yon), director of the Korean International Travel Agency, and others saw the group off at the airport.

The visiting group arrived in Korea on 8 October. It visited Pyongyang, Hamhung, Wonsan, Mt. Kumgang and Kaesong.

WANG ZHEN ATTENDS SINO-JAPANESE FARM OPENING

OW230828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- A chicken farm located on the Sino-Japanese Friendship People's Commune was opened here this morning. The ribbon was cut by Beijing Mayor Jiao Ruoyu and chairman of the Japanese Komei Party, Yoshikatsu Takeiri.

Present at today's opening ceremony were Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Sun Pinghua, vice-president of Sino-Japanese Friendship Association; Koji Watanabe, minister of Embassy of Japan; members of the Japanese Komei Party delegation and Mitsui delegation for Japan-China technical exchange.

Fang Wei, head of the people's commune said at the ceremony that the chicken farm represents a blossoming of Sino-Japanese friendship and that they intend to take meticulous care to make it bloom forever.

Takeiri said that the chicken farm is a symbol of Sino-Japanese friendship. Coinciding with the tenth anniversary of the normalization of Japan-China diplomatic relations, they are making their small contribution to this friendship and hope it will be a success.

The Sino-Japanese Friendship People's Commune was named four years ago at the suggestion of the Sino-Japanese Friendship Association. During his visit in 1979, Takeiri proposed presentation to the people's commune of a set of modern chicken farm equipment making possible the raising of 120,000 chickens at a time together with an equal number of chickens and needed vaccines. The Mitsui Company of Japan assisted in the building of the farm.

THAILAND'S PRIME MINISTER PREM TO VISIT PRC

OW251556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Bangkok, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon will pay a friendly visit to China at the invitation of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

This was announced to the press by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila today following a cordial and friendly meeting between Prem and a delegation of Chinese Foreign Ministry officials who arrived here on October 22 for a goodwill visit at the invitation of the Thai Foreign Ministry.

Sitthi said that Prem's visit to China will be reciprocal to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's earlier visit to Thailand.

The Chinese delegation, headed by Han Nianlong, advisor to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, called on Sitthi and held talks with Under-Secretary of State of the Thai Foreign Ministry Kasem Kasemsri this morning. Hosts and guests exchanged views on bilateral relations as well as regional problems and the world situation. They shared identical views on many problems, according to Deputy Spokesman of the Thai Foreign Ministry Sawanit Kongsiri.

Sawanit told the press that the Thai Government appreciates China's foreign policy expounded by Hu Yaobang's report to the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, especially the policy that China will not export revolution.

He said the two sides were satisfied with the enhancement of the friendly ties between the two countries and they hoped that these ties will be further promoted.

The Chinese delegation is due to leave Thailand for home on October 30.

UN ACCEPTS CREDENTIALS OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

OW260136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 25 (XINHUA) -- The 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly accepted the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea today, frustrating once again the Soviet-Vietnamese attempt to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its lawful seat in the world organization.

A Vietnam-sponsored amendment on the seat of Democratic Kampuchea was rejected by a vote of 29 in favour and 90 against with 26 abstentions.

FURTHER REPORTS ON PCF DELEGATION VISIT

Returns to Beijing

OW241633 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- The French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee delegation led by General Secretary Georges Marchais returned to Beijing by special plane this evening after visits to Xian, Yichang, Shanghai and Suzhou.

The French guests were greeted at the airport by Feng Xuan, adviser to the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

The delegation arrived in Suzhou from Shanghai yesterday afternoon in the company of Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee. In the evening, leading members of the Suzhou prefectural and Suzhou City party committees met with the French guests and they dined together.

This morning, General Secretary and Mrs. Marchais visited the Suzhou embroidery research institute and the Zhuozhengyuan (humble administrator's) garden.

In the afternoon, the delegation went to Changshu County where they visited an industrial products exhibition run by the county. On display were quality woolen fabrics, clothing, radios, washing machines and mopeds.

The delegation then went to Shazhou County to visit Ouqiao production brigade, a subdivision of Maioqiao People's Commune. A brigade leader told the French guests that the brigade has a population of nearly 2,000 and runs eight factories.

He said that as a result of the rural policies set since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee held in late 1978, between 1979 and 1981 grain output of the brigade increased at an annual rate of 6.5 percent and cotton output 8.7 percent above 1976.

The gross output value of agriculture, industry and sidelines for the brigade increased from 1.075 million yuan (renminbi) in 1976 to 10.74 million yuan in 1981 and the average income per capita from 126 yuan to 602 yuan, he said. Education from primary school to the senior middle school is free, and members receive free medical care.

When the delegation arrived at the brigade, brigade members were picking cotton and cutting rice. Marchais inspected the crops, visited enterprises run by the brigade and found television and radio sets in most of the peasants' homes they saw.

The French guests were welcomed wherever they went.

Marchais praised the achievements made by cadres and masses in Suzhou Prefecture in the socialist construction, and wished them still greater contributions in the realization of the goal put forward at the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

Marchais, Deng Hold Talks

OW251216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping said here today that the socialist revolution and construction in a given country should be carried out independently by the communist party of that country.

"A foreign party is bound to fall into mistakes if it tries to interfere or make indiscreet criticisms," he added.

Deng Xiaoping is a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Central Advisory Commission. He made the above remarks at a meeting with the delegation of the French Communist Party Central Committee led by General Secretary Georges Marchais.

A foreign party can never match the communists of a given country in grasping the internal situation and problems of that country, Deng Xiaoping said. "And, when mistakes are made, it is up to the communists of that country to sum up their experience and correct their mistakes," he said. "This is the only sure way of doing it."

"We didn't do well enough in the past and we have summed up our experience in this respect," he said. "We don't agree with the French party on certain issues. But, to disagree is one thing and to interfere and make indiscreet criticisms is another. This is a matter of principle and it is better to establish inter-party relations on this principle."

Deng said the victory of the Chinese revolution was won by the Chinese Communists, whose outstanding representative was Mao Zedong, because they had thought things out for themselves and mapped out their strategies and tactics in line with the actual conditions in China.

Georges Marchais said he agreed with Deng Xiaoping on what he said about the principle governing interparty relations. "This is also our position" he said. "We are all responsible for the deterioration of relations among communist parties."

Marchais said the French Communist Party has learned two things from its experience: One, there is no "model" for socialism and each party should build socialism according to the actual conditions in its own country. Two, all parties are independent and responsible only to the working class and people of their own countries.

"However," Marchais said, "differences should not be obstacles to the establishment of fine relations and views can be exchanged calmly. We are still brothers despite our differences."

Referring to the divergences between the Chinese and French parties, Deng said to Marchais: "Let bygones be bygones. We should all adopt a forward-looking attitude. We are satisfied with your talks with Comrade Hu Yaobang."

Marchais said that he was very pleased with his current visit. "We are satisfied with the political talks between our two parties which helped promote mutual understanding of each other's policies and resulted in a broad-ranging agreement. We are also satisfied with our tour of other parts of China."

After the meeting, Deng Xiaoping hosted a banquet in honor of the delegation.

Present on the occasion were Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Qian Qiren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Feng Xuan, advisor to the department.

AFP: Marchais Press Conference

OW260824 Hong Kong AFP in English 0756 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct 26 (AFP) -- Georges Marchais, leader of the pro-Soviet French Communist Party, today called for normalization in Sino-Soviet relations as he wound up a 13-day visit to China and prepared to leave for North Korea.

Following talks yesterday with Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping which cemented new links with the French and Chinese parties, Mr Marchais told a press conference here today that he was saddened by the "persistence of contentions between the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, including China."

Only yesterday after their talks, Mr Deng had announced that the just-concluded round of Sino-Soviet normalisation negotiations would resume although the latest session had produced no concrete results.

However, Mr Marchais said that the French Communist Party believed progress was being made by China and the Soviet Union, notably in recent statements calling for normalisation by Chinese party leader Hu Yaobang and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Earlier in his visit, Mr Marchais had talks with Mr Deng, Mr Hu and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, mainly on improving relations with the French and Chinese parties. He then went on a provincial tour before returning to Beijing yesterday for final negotiations with Mr Deng.

Mr Marchais admitted that although relations had improved between the French and Chinese parties there are to be exchanges of study, research and press delegations between the two under a new co-operation plan but real "differences of appreciation" remained.

In particular he cited Afghanistan, Cambodia and attacks by Beijing against what it calls the "hegemonistic" policies of certain socialist countries, notably the USSR. "To do this, the Chinese leadership has evoked the current situation on China's frontiers," he said.

On Cambodia, Mr Marchais cited the "indestructible links" between the French and Vietnamese parties and his support for the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh.

But he commented that "our solidarity with the Vietnamese party is not unconditional," noting that the French party is at present working for conditions to be established for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia.

However, the French and Chinese parties did agree on condemning U.S. policy in the Middle East, Central America, southern Africa and Asia.

At the press conference, Mr Marchais also announced that the French Party was looking for the release of Soviet human rights dissident Anatoliy Shcharanskiy who is serving a 13-year sentence in a labour camp in the Urals on treason and spying charges.

Mr Marchais said that the French party's defence of freedom and human rights committee, which he heads, was trying to obtain the release of Mr Scharanskiy, who is reported to be gravely ill after starting a hunger strike last month.

IRISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW221748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Gerard Collins, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Ireland, arrived here this evening for an official visit to China.

Accompanying him on the visit are Mrs. Collins, and Sean Gaynor, deputy secretary of the Foreign Ministry.

They were greeted at the airport by Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; Gong Pusheng, Chinese ambassador to Ireland; and John Campbell, Ireland ambassador to China.

Meets Huang Hua

OW731212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and Gerard Collins, Irish minister of foreign affairs, held talks here this morning.

It was learned that the two sides discussed the foreign policies of their respective countries and exchanged views on major international issues.

Huang Hua said China and Ireland have many viewpoints in common in their foreign policies. China hopes to see Europe become stronger, in the interests of peace and stability in Europe and the rest of the world.

Collins said Ireland is a small country whose principle in foreign policy is to develop friendly and cooperative relations with all countries and to work for the establishment of a peaceful and just international order. Ireland opposes acts aimed at controlling other countries and interfering in the affairs of other countries. The security of various countries should not be threatened.

Referring to the European issue, Collins said Ireland is a member of the European Community and that his country is determined to strengthen the unity of Europe.

Also present were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin, Chinese Ambassador to Ireland Gong Pusheng, Ireland Deputy Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Sean Gaynor, and Ireland Ambassador to China John Campbell.

NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION HEADS HOME

OW211449 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Guangzhou, October 21 (XINHUA) -- The Norwegian parliamentary delegation led by Per Hysing-Dahl, president of the Norwegian parliament, wound up its visit to China and left here for home via Hong Kong by train this morning.

Kong Yuan, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, saw the Norwegian guests off at the railway station.

Kong congratulated the guests for their successful visit to China, saying that the visit would play an important role in promoting mutual understanding and friendly relations between the Chinese National People's Congress and the Norwegian parliament.

Hysing-Dahl told XINHUA yesterday that many things in China impressed his delegation very much during its 12-day tour of China. "I am happy to see that great changes have taken place in China since my first visit in October 1978," he said.

Hysing-Dahl said that the friendly contacts with leaders in Beijing and contacts with leaders and people in Hangzhou, Chengdu, Guilin and Guangzhou were equally important to both sides.

On future cooperation between Norway and China, Hysing-Dahl said that China is pursuing a policy of opening to the world and is interested in importing advanced technologies and experience from industrially developed countries. "Norway is rich in traditional technical know-how and skills involved in the offshore oil industry, exploitation of hydraulic resources, chemical industry, timber processing and shipbuilding. We expect to develop cooperation in these fields with China's," he said.

He said he considers China's modernization is to a certain extent a question of energy. Norway has become a rich country from a poor one by vigorously developing its hydraulic power. On China's relations with other countries, Hysing-Dahl stressed that China is a powerful country in Asia and in the world as well. "China's foreign policy of safeguarding world peace itself is a stabilizing force in this turbulent world," he said.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON AL-QADHDHAFI'S VISIT

Zhao Ziyang Hosts Banquet

OW251648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening in honor of Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and other Libyan guests.

In his speech, Zhao Ziyang said "Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has come to China for an official goodwill visit, bringing with him the friendship of the Libyan people to the Chinese people."

He said: "The Libyan people are courageous and hard-working and have a glorious tradition of combating aggression. The Chinese people rejoice over the achievements the Libyan people have made in safeguarding national independence and sovereignty, developing the national economy and improving their livelihood under the leadership of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi."

Zhao Ziyang said: "In international affairs, Libya pursues a policy of non-alignment. It opposes imperialism, colonialism and racism and supports the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggle against Israeli aggression and for the recovery of national rights and supports the Southern African people in their cause of liberation. The Chinese Government and people appreciate all this."

He said "over the past few months, with the U.S. backing and connivance, the Begin authorities of Israel launched a large-scale invasion into Lebanon and massacred in cold blood innocent Palestinians and Lebanese."

"The Chinese Government and people express their utmost indignation and strongest condemnation at the Israeli authorities' crimes of aggression. They will, as always, support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle against Israeli aggression and for the recovery of their lost territories. They will firmly support the heroic Palestinian people in their struggle under the leadership of the P.L.O. for the regaining of their national rights, including the right to self-determination, the right to return to their homeland and the right to establish their own state."

He hoped that the Arab countries would close their ranks and join forces to oppose their common enemy so as to achieve a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East question at an early date." [quotation mark as received]

Zhao Ziyang said China is a developing socialist country belonging to the Third World. The Chinese Government adheres to an independent foreign policy, opposes any big nation bullying the small one or strong power oppressing the weak country.

He said a fundamental change has taken place in the post-war international situation. The Third World countries have become the main force in the world-wide struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and a significant force in the international arena.

Zhao Ziyang said, "Though China and Libya are separated by vast oceans, we are linked together by similar experiences in the past and by the ties of friendship between our two peoples. We are ready to join efforts with our Libyan friends to further develop our friendly relations and cooperation on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence."

Al-Qadhdhafi thanked the Chinese Government and people for their warm reception and hospitality.

Though Libya and China are separated by thousands of miles, he said, the two countries share very close views on the international arena of political struggle.

"Our relations start not just from today," he said. "There is a long-standing history behind the relations between the Arab people and the Chinese people."

He said the Chinese and the Arab nations both have great ancient civilizations. The struggles waged by the Chinese and Arab peoples have frustrated the colonialists, but the imperialists and colonialists will not resign [word indistinct] to defeat. They always want to stage a comeback.

"This requires that we should learn from each other and exchange our experiences so as to strengthen our common struggle against the common enemy," he said.

He said Libya is a Third-World country and is proud China also belongs to the Third World. The two should strengthen cooperation to defend the Third World's interests in the world. He said his visit is an important step in this direction.

"China has taken a position beneficial to the Arab cause," he said. He also praised China's strong condemnation of Israeli aggression against Arab countries supported by the United States.

Al-Qadhdhafi hoped relations between the two countries would, through his talks with Chinese leaders, develop in every field.

Attending the banquet were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Bo Yibo, state councillor, Zhang Riying and Li Jukui, members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, Chen Puru, minister of railways, Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of other government departments, the headquarters of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Beijing People's Government.

Text of Al-Qadhdhafi Speech

LD252152 Tripoli JANA in English 1839 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Muharram 8, October 25, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The chairman of Chinese Council of State Zhao Zhiyang yesterday gave a dinner party in Beijing's Great People's Hall in honour of the revolution's leader and his accompanying delegation.

Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi leader of the Great al Fateh Revolution delivered the following speech: Dear Chinese friends, dear friend Zhao Ziyang, first I would like to express our great thanks for the hospitality and warm reception with which we have met today by the Chinese Government and people outside the grand people's hall when we arrived. We also would like to express our utmost pleasure to be with you today for the first time despite the vast distances separating our countries. But on the international arena in the field of struggle, we feel we are so close. The relation between us is not new. The ties between the Arabs and Chinese are as old as history itself and the whole world was indebted to the Chinese and Arab civilizations in the old days.

The Chinese and Arab nations are renowned for cultural creation and ingenuity. We regret that the world has turned its back on both those great nations.

The nations which learnt from the Chinese and Arabs have unfortunately used their acquired knowledge in colonizing our and your country, thus becoming a joint enemy of both the Chinese and Arab nations. However, the heroic struggle of the Chinese and Arabs has defeated the colonialists, though the colonialist ambitions attempts to recolonize our territories are still going on fiercely. This makes us learn from the historic lesson which we have deducted from past experiences, namely, the importance of consolidating the joint struggle against the common enemy and defending our independence which is a safeguard to the great heritage of the great Chinese and Arab nations and tantamount [as received] to our future where both nations have a new cultural role for the interest of humanity. The Chinese and Arab civilizations are two of the most important human heritages and what adds to the possibility of joint work is that China is a member of the Third World countries. The Third World countries, including Libya, are proud of the membership of great China and therefore we have to consolidate the joint role of our countries in defence of the interests of the Third World and on the international arena.

This visit to your friendly country will be an important step in that direction. I am quite confident you share with me this feeling. We express our gratitude for the significant stand of your country for the interest of the Arab countries in international organisations, and we highly appreciated the statement issued by Congress last September concerning Palestine, the core cause of the Arab nation. We constantly appreciate your unwavering stands towards the Palestinian people's cause and their right in freedom and sovereignty over their homeland. We are quite certain that your moral stands towards the Palestinian people will be translated into material stands in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people.

One of these stands which we highly appreciated is when Libya adopted a policy that opposes the right of veto in the Security Council. China was the first country to support this policy even though China enjoys this privilege. This refutes allegations that China has the imperialist bent that other superpowers might possess. We are pleased to hear from you directly, dear friend. This serves to affirm the conviction of the 12th congress of the Central Committee of your party which stressed that Israeli aggression could not have been realized without unlimited American support for barbaric aggression against Arab peoples.

Your opposition to American imperialism serves to deny all the unjust accusations against the progressive and liberationist policies of the People's Republic of China.

Furthermore, we shall not forget your support for us against American aggression on the Gulf of Sidra (Libya's territorial waters) over which Libyan sovereignty has extended since ancient times.

Because of this, we have come to China with open hearts. We have no reservations regarding the development of relations with your friendly and ancient country in all fields.

Long live Arab-Chinese friendship. Long live the Third World peoples. Death to the imperialists, enemies of the world's peoples.

Lays Wreath at Monument

OW260240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0228 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA) -- Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, placed a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tiananmen Square this morning.

Inscribed on the ribbon was: To the heroes who died for the liberty and progress of the Chinese people.

Accompanied by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wen Yezhan, Colonel al-Qadhafi and other Libyan guests observed silence before the monument.

Talks With Zhao Ziyang

OW260834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang held talks here today with Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Zhao reviewed the development of the friendly relations between China and Libya. He said that as Third World countries, both nations are confronted with the common tasks of developing their national economies and raising the people's living standards.

"Our two countries share a fundamental common point of view that we both firmly safeguard our own national independence and state sovereignty and resolutely oppose outside interference and aggression," he said. "We neither yield to pressure from any big power, nor tolerate encroachment on our national interests."

The Chinese premier said the fundamental interests of the two countries are converging, laying a sound foundation for the development of friendly relations and cooperation. "China has sincere hopes of strengthening its relations with Libya," he said.

He said Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to China as head of a delegation shows that Libya values the development of the friendship between the people of China and Libya and the relations between the two countries. Premier Zhao said he is confident that Al-Qadhdhafi's current visit will make important contributions to promoting the friendly relations between the two countries.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said there is no obstacle to the development of Libyan-Chinese relations. The two countries belong to the Third World and are resolved to defend their own independence and sovereignty.

"Rich in human and natural resources, China is an important force that can do many things to defend the interests of the Third World. We are proud to have such a great force as China in the Third World," he said.

Both sides also exchanged in-depth views on important issues of common concern.

Taking part in the talks on the Libyan side were: Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi, chief of staff of the Libyan Arab Army; 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Office; Abu Zayd 'Umar Durham, secretary of the General People's Committee of Agricultural Reclamation and Development; Musa Abu Furaywah, secretary of the General People's Committee of Economic and Light Industry; and al-Bukhari Salim Hudah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Transportation and Maritime Transport.

On the Chinese side were: Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection; Chen Puru, minister of railways; and Chi Haotian, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON TIES BETWEEN PARTY, MASSES

OW230538 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0705 GMT 22 Oct 82

[GUANGMING RIBAO commentator's article: "Strengthen Mass Work, Promote Close Ties Between the Party and the Masses" -- date not given]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Oct (XINHUA) -- In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang emphatically pointed out the importance of strengthening the building of the party, forging closer ties between the party and the masses and increasing the party's fighting capabilities during the new historical period of socialist modernization. In light of the party's current situation and the guidelines in the new party constitution, he put forward today's urgent task that it is imperative "to intensify the party's work among the workers, peasants and intellectuals and forge closer ties between the party and the masses."

Why is it necessary to emphasize that during the new period it is an urgent task in party building to intensify the mass work and forge closer ties between the party and the people?

First, our party is a party which represents the people and which works for the interests of the people. This basic goal can only be attained by forging close ties with the masses.

As early as the time of the publication of "The Communist Manifesto," Marx and Engels solemnly declared to the world that the proletarian movement was "an independent movement which works for the interests of the vast majority," and that communists "do not have different interests from those of the entire proletariat." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol I, p 262, 264) The proletariat is the representative of the advanced productive forces and the most revolutionary class. As the proletarian and communist movement developed and matured, it attracted an increasingly larger number of people of other revolutionary classes to participate in revolutionary struggle. The proletarian movement has thus developed into an even broader movement of the people. The Communist Party, which represents the proletariat in leading this movement, has also proved itself as the worthy representative working for the interests of the vast majority of people.

The CPC is the vanguard of the Chinese working class. The party's history of arduous and valiant struggle since its founding 61 years ago tells that the party has no special interests of its own but the interests of the working class and the broad masses, and that the party is the loyal representative of the Chinese people of all nationalities. During its fighting course, the party, in order to genuinely represent the people and work for their interests, has always emphasized that it is necessary to maintain close ties with the broad masses of people, listen to their voices and demands, publicize and explain the party's policies among them, help them understand their immediate and future interests, and organize them to work hard to attain these interests. Always maintaining close ties with the masses is a fundamental requirement -- which is determined by the party's fundamental nature -- for all party organizations and all Communist Party members.

The emergence of the communist parties in the world and the emergence of the CPC in this land of China stem from the objective development of society and from the revolutionary and construction needs of the working class and the broad masses of laboring people. They need a tool such as the Communist Party to serve them. With regard to the relations between the party and the working class and the relations between the party and the people, all Communist Party members must consciously realize that they are servants who serve the working class and the people, and that by no means should this role be reversed. As for the party's cadres, it should be even clearer that the working class and the people are the masters of our state and society, and that we are the people's public servants. Each Communist Party member is one of the common working people and he should be ready to give up everything he has for the interests of the party and the people. It is specifically because of this selfless nature that the party has attracted the worthy sons and daughters of the Chinese people to its embrace to work loyally and valiantly for the interests of the broad masses of people and to dedicate themselves to the realization of the party's ideals and the fulfillment of its mission.

It is specifically this selfless spirit that has moved and inspired hundreds of millions of people. From the party they see the future of society and the hope of the state. Therefore, they wholeheartedly trust the party, willingly accept the party's leadership and energetically struggle to accomplish the party's call. As Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report: "Our party is powerful because it represents the interests of the broadest masses of the people" and "the people's trust in the party and their support for it are the key to the continuous success of our cause."

Seeing that the party now exercises leadership over state organs at all levels, enterprises, institutions and the powerful People's Liberation Army, and seeing large numbers of party members in leading positions in all fields, some comrades mistakenly feel that the party is powerful because it holds the power to make the final decisions and issue orders and because it has everything under its command and everything at its disposal. They fail to carefully observe how the party acquires these powers. Who gives the party these powers? If the party fails to represent the masses of the people and work for their interests, and if the party is not supported and backed by the masses, can it retain these powers?

During the 10 years of domestic turmoil, the view that "with power one has everything and without power one loses everything" was widespread and popular for a time. This is a fallacy which totally distorts and betrays the Marxist-Leninist theory of the state. Its pernicious influence has a considerable effect on our party style and the standard of social conduct to this day. Some party members and cadres still regard it as truth. Daily, they diligently strive not to work for the party and serve the people but to satisfy some selfish desires by hook or crook for which the influence among the masses and the prestige of the party can be ignored. Their conduct, deviating from the party's principles and seriously divorcing themselves from the masses, is not tolerated by party discipline and state laws. If they persist in their mistakes and do not mend their ways, they will inevitably be cast aside by the party and the people. All party comrades must never forget Comrade Mao Zedong's famous teaching: "What is a true bastion of iron? It is the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 1, p 125)

Second, as the party in power, it is easy for us to become divorced from the masses. Therefore, we should all the more consciously strengthen our ties with the broad masses.

Our party has a glorious tradition of maintaining close ties with the masses, a tradition which was formed in the circumstances of protracted revolutionary wars and underground struggles. Generally speaking, in those years, our party was not the party in power and had to develop its work during war circumstances and under the enemy's white terror. Without the masses' support and protection, we could barely make a breakthrough or move a single step. The harsh realities constantly educated and reminded us that we must maintain close ties with the people.

After the victory of the democratic revolution, the party won nationwide political power and the situation changed greatly. On the one hand, being the party in power, the party can directly forge ties with the masses of the people of all classes and strata and more effectively develop its work among them on a national scale through the organs of state power and through various economic, cultural and mass organizations which are under the leadership of the party and the government. Therefore, the conditions are much better than before for the party to maintain ties with the masses. Indeed, the overwhelming majority of Communist Party members have used these conditions to forge close ties with the masses on their different posts, served the people wholeheartedly and led the masses in striving to carry out the task of building socialism. On the other hand, however, as the party in power, there is a greater danger that it will become divorced from the masses. This is mainly because a small number of comrades, whose political consciousness is not high and whose revolutionary will is weak, cannot withstand the test of the change, fail to correctly deal with the party's changed status and reverse the relationship between the party and the masses. They feel that we are now the party in power and can do things because we have power, and that it is unimportant whether we have the support of the masses.

They regard being responsible to their superiors as opposed to being responsible to the masses and they are only interested in maintaining good relations with their superiors and ignore the demands of the broad masses. They claim credit for themselves and become arrogant. They not only fail to identify themselves with the masses and share weal and woe with them, but also place themselves above the masses and seek various kinds of special privileges and comforts. These people are few. However, they have the titles of Communist Party members and some of them are in charge of the work in a place or unit. Therefore, they have created a very bad impression among the masses. Furthermore, we should also see that our socialist society is a highly planned and organized society with a very strict administrative and command system under which a small number of cadres with position and power can cause even greater harm to the interests of the masses by practices of bureaucracy and commandism and wrongdoings in violation of law and discipline.

Our party has always been on guard against the possible danger of its becoming divorced from the masses as the party in power, and has paid attention to preventing and overcoming this tendency. Beginning with the second plenary session of the seventh party Central Committee, Comrade Mao Zedong time and again pointed out that after the victory of the revolution in the countryside, comrades of the whole party must remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness, preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle, guard against corrosion by bourgeois ideas and combat bureaucracy which is characterized by being divorced from the masses. The eighth national congress of the party, summing up the experience gained in the 7 years after the founding of the People's Republic, put forward the question that the party in power must pay attention to strengthening its relations with the masses more than ever. In his "Report on the Revision of the Party Constitution" at the eighth party congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping sharply pointed out: "Because our party is now the ruling party of the whole country, the danger of its becoming divorced from the masses has greatly increased, and the harm it may cause to the people by divorcing itself from the masses has also become much more serious than before." In order to overcome this danger, the party constitution of the eighth party congress, from the general principles to specific articles, contained many stipulations on practicing the mass line and strengthening relations between the party and the masses.

Shortly after the eighth party congress, the party Central Committee in April 1957 decided to launch a rectification campaign throughout the whole party against bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivism, which was an important step taken to solve the problem that, being in power, some of the party organizations and party members became divorced from the masses. However, the rectification campaign was interrupted by the expansion of the struggle against rightists. In addition, the party's "leftist" errors had grown in the political, economic, cultural and other fields. As a result, the series of correct decisions by the eighth party congress on strengthening the party's relations between the party and the masses were not duly solved. In launching the "Cultural Revolution," one of Comrade Mao Zedong's subjective wishes was to solve the problem of the party being divorced from the masses. However, he made erroneous appraisals and analyses regarding certain phenomena of the party being divorced from the masses as the party in power. As we know, the problems of some party members and the party's leading cadres in becoming divorced from the masses, with the exception of a few degenerates and violators of law and discipline, are in most cases a question of understanding and consciousness. They are contradictions within the party and among the people themselves and should be resolved through positive education and the method of criticism and self-criticism. Comrade Mao Zedong, however, held then that the phenomenon showed that there was a "bourgeoisie" within the party, that "capitalist roaders in authority" had already usurped the leadership in a considerably large majority of units, and that the problem must be solved by launching a "Cultural Revolution," a so-called "great political revolution" in which "one class overthrows another."

History has proved that the so-called "great political revolution" was divorced not only from party organizations at all levels and the vast numbers of party members but also from the broad masses of the people, and that it was fundamentally against the wishes and interests of the masses of the people.

It not only failed to improve the relations between the party and the masses but caused grave damage to the relations between the party and the masses, the party's prestige among the masses and the party's style and standard of social conduct.

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee the party's line has returned to the correct Marxist path. By making a clean sweep of all "leftist" mistakes made before and during the "Cultural Revolution," and after several years of restoration and consolidation, the party's principles and policies are in line with the actual conditions and interests of the broad masses and the relations between the party and the masses have greatly improved. However, the problem of unhealthy tendencies in the party style has not yet been completely solved and remains an important current issue affecting the relations between the party and the masses. Cases of a small number of party members and cadres taking advantage of their positions and powers to "go through the backdoor," seeking special privileges in housing allotments, work arrangements for children and other matters involving the immediate interests of the broad masses, shifting responsibilities and indulging in a dilatory style of work, showing no concern for the hardships of the masses and so forth, have seriously affected the relations between the party and the masses and dampened the masses' enthusiasm. A few party members and cadres have degenerated and, taking advantage of the correct policy of invigorating the domestic economy and opening it to the outside world, engage in all kinds of criminal activities in violation of law and discipline. This has seriously damaged the party's prestige among the masses even more. In view of these circumstances, Comrade Hu Yaobang, in his report to the 12th party congress, seriously announced that the party Central Committee had decided to consolidate the party organizations in a step by step and planned way so as to effect a fundamental turn for the better in the style of the party. In view of past experience and lessons in consolidating party organizations, this time attention will be paid primarily to educating party members and enhancing their political consciousness. Next, criticism and self-criticism will be conducted seriously following the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" and its twofold objective of "clarity in ideology and unity among comrades," and appropriate measures will be taken to solicit opinions from the masses outside the party. In the final stage, there will be a reregistration of party members and disciplinary actions will be taken against those who still fail to meet the requirements for membership after education. For a period of time following the 12th party congress, the party Central Committee is determined to concentrate on rectifying the party style and consolidating the party organizations. It has paid full attention to the danger of the ruling party becoming divorced from the masses, correctly analyzed and appraised the causes of this danger and put forward the correct method to overcome it. This is a correct principle formed by summing up many years of experience, both positive and negative, in handling this kind of contradiction. So long as we firmly and conscientiously implement this principle, the current unhealthy tendencies in the style of the party can certainly be corrected, and the relations between the party and the masses can surely be further enhanced.

With regard to conducting education among party members in essential knowledge concerning the party and the requirements for party membership during the consolidation of party organizations, the report to the 12th party congress pointed out: "We must lay stress on getting every member to clearly understand the character, position and role of the party and to realize that all party members have only the duty to serve the people diligently and conscientiously, and no right whatsoever to take advantage of their power and positions to 'fatten' on the state and on the masses." On party members' duties the new party constitution stipulates: "Communist Party members must adhere to the principle that the interests of the party and the people stand above everything, subordinate their personal interests to the interests of the party and the people, be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, work selflessly for the public interests, and absolutely never use public office for personal gain or benefit themselves at the expense of the public."

A few party members, notably cadres, take advantage of their power and position to "fatten" on the state and the masses. This is a major problem which has affected current relations between the party and the masses. These, together with other relevant stipulations made in the report and the party constitution, express the party's strong determination to overcome the negative phenomena which alienate the masses on the one hand, and, on the other, provide powerful weapons for party organizations at various levels and the vast numbers of party members to combat these negative phenomena. The stipulations set up a definite criterion for all party members and cadres -- those who fulfill the criterion are qualified party members and should resolutely mend themselves. The Communist Party members can win the people's respect and trust only when they are imbued with the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardships nor sacrifices. The party will not tolerate, and neither will the broad masses of people who love and trust the party tolerate, a member who has the title of member of the CPC but is unwilling to sacrifice and fulfill the obligations of a Communist Party member. We firmly believe that those Communist Party members who are tainted with the bad habits of alienating the masses, but are still determined to make revolution, will mend themselves after they are educated and understand how their errors undermine the interests of the party and the people. Of course, the small handful of bad elements and incurable degenerates who have sneaked into the party will be expelled from the party. In spite of the unhealthy practices in party style, the mainstream of the party's ranks is clean, honest and has fighting capacity. With the assistance of the broad masses, the party is thoroughly capable of eliminating the negative phenomena in the party which have alienated the people.

Third, in order to foster closer ties between the party and the people, it is necessary to intensify mass work.

Our party has always attached great importance to the work among the workers, peasants and intellectuals and has accumulated rich experience in this mass work. In the past, going down to the grassroots to win the support of the masses and all of the people that could be united during the years of revolutionary war was the foundation of our victory. Since the CPC became the ruling party, some comrades have fostered an erroneous view that mass work efforts can be slackened because the masses are liberated, their destiny is inseparably tied with the cause of the party, there is no need to win and unite the masses. Distorting the meaning of party leadership, some other comrades have cultivated the habit of arbitrarily issuing orders to the masses, thereby neglecting the performance of thoroughgoing and meticulous ideological and political work among the masses and the work to win them over. In order to raise the party's prestige among the masses and foster closer ties between the party and the masses, it is necessary to correct these phenomena, restore the party's fine tradition and pay special attention to intensifying mass work. Mass work is carried out mainly by the some 2 million primary party organizations and members who have taken root among the masses. The new party constitution lists mass work as one of the basic tasks of the primary party organizations and makes specific regulations in this connection. Conscientious enforcement of these regulations by the primary party organizations will enable them to meet the needs of the new period and raise mass work to a new level.

To intensify mass work, it is first necessary to bring into full play the exemplary vanguard role of the vast numbers of party members and cadres. Naturally, the broad masses of people become acquainted with the party through its principles, policies and all of its practical work. However, they learn more about the party directly from the actions of the party members around them. They judge whether the party is unselfish and serves the people wholeheartedly by whether the party members work selflessly for the public, are the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, and stand up and fight heroically in times of difficulty and danger. They evaluate the party's fighting capacity, judge whether the party's principles and policies really represent their interests, and decide whether they want to earnestly implement these principles and policies by whether the party members around them have seriously implemented the party's principles and policies.

They decide their attitude toward labor by whether party members work hard and actively, and so forth. Presently, a handful of party members, notably individual leading cadres, have called on the masses to observe discipline, abide by the law and work tirelessly. However, they do not observe discipline and carry out the party's principles and policies and even take advantage of their power and positions to seek private gain at the public's expense. How can we convince the masses with a practice of failing to match our words with deeds? To correct other's mistakes, first one has to correct his own mistakes, just as example is better than precept. In carrying out mass work and influence and in educating the masses, we Communist Party members must first set a good example and do what the new party constitution requires: "play an exemplary vanguard role in production and other work, study and social activities; take the lead in maintaining public order, promote new socialist ways and customs; and advocate communist ethics."

In intensifying the party's mass work, it is necessary to lend an attentive ear to the views of the masses and show concern for their livelihood. Since we Communist Party members represent the people and work for their interests, we should take various opportunities to go deep among the masses to understand their situation, demands and problems; listen attentively to their views and suggestions for the party's principles and policies, as well as their criticism and opinion of the work and attitudes of party members in the party organization of their units; show concern for their livelihood and other vital problems; and try to improve them through their own efforts and within the limits of policy and financial means. It is wrong for some party members and primary party organizations to adopt an indifferent attitude toward problems of the masses and think that principles and policies are formulated by higher authorities, that improving the people's livelihood is the responsibility of administrative departments, and that reporting the opinion of the masses to a higher level will not solve the problems. The party's principles and policies are formulated and carried out in accordance with the principle of "from the masses, to the masses." It is the right and obligation of party members and party organizations at various levels to report the opinions of the masses regarding the party's principles, policies and work to higher authorities in good time. Failure to do so will deprive the party's work of its mass foundation and objective basis. Higher authorities should immediately study, handle and reply to the problems reported by primary party organizations and party members, and should not assume an evasive, bureaucratic attitude toward the problems. It is also necessary to explain promptly to the masses that some of their demands for improving livelihood cannot be met right away or are unreasonable. A considerable portion of the pressing problems in the daily life of the masses can be solved without spending a large amount of money, or even a penny. According to the new party constitution, it is the responsibility of the primary party organization to make suggestions to administrative departments and work together with the masses jointly to solve these problems. Some of the primary party organizations have achieved good results in doing so, thereby fostering closer relations between the party and the masses.

In intensifying mass work, it is necessary to rely on the activists and to discover and train various talented people needed for the socialist cause. As the activists are the bridge between the party and the masses, it is necessary to bring into play the role of activists and continuously expand the ranks of activists in order to foster close relations between the party and the masses. At present, the activists are still isolated and come under attack in some units. It has taken a long time to correct this situation mainly because the lax and weak party leadership in these units has not criticized and struggled against the evil tendencies, taken a clearcut stand in conducting education among the intermediate and backward masses to learn from the advanced, and organized the forces of the party members and activists so that they can maintain regular and close contacts with the masses. We must resolutely change the situation and foster a general mood of respecting the activists and vying with each other to learn from the advanced.

Young people are the most dynamic force in society. Today, they have in fact become the main force in production and work on the frontline of production and in many other departments.

In order to carefully discover and patiently train young activists, we must overcome the tendency among some comrades who fail to understand and analyze young people's situation, seeing more of their weak points than merits. It is necessary to overcome the prejudice against women left over from the old society and pay attention to discovering, training and protecting women activists. In carrying out mass work, it is also necessary to bring into full play the role of workers congresses, trade unions, CYL organizations and other mass organizations and support them in their work with each respective group of the masses independently and in a responsible way. The party should pay special attention to discovering and training activists among these organizations. The question of talented people is a crucial problem in socialist modernization. Because talented people are scattered and active among the masses, we should not solely rely on organizational and personnel departments to discover them, but should mobilize the whole party, especially primary party organizations and vast numbers of party members, to discover and train them. To serve this end, the new party constitution especially stipulates that the primary party organizations must "value the knowledge and rationalization proposals of the masses and experts" and "discover advanced elements and talented people needed for the socialist cause, encourage them to improve their work and come up with innovations and inventions, and support them in their efforts." We must do a good job in this work -- a new content in the mass work having great significance for fostering closer ties between the party and the masses in the new period.

In strengthening mass work, it is necessary to take a clearcut stand in publicizing the party's views and use the appropriate method to criticize and correct erroneous ideas and behavior among the masses. The fundamental tasks of mass work is to enable the masses to understand what their vital interests are and organize them to struggle for the realization of the interests under the party's leadership. Hence, the core of mass work is to strengthen ideological and political work and communist education. Some comrades misinterpret mass work as purely the maintaining of contacts with the masses. They never talk about anything serious or explore the real thinking of the masses. They are content to have gala activities. The new party constitution stipulates that party members have the obligation to "propagate the party's views among the masses" and that the primary party organizations "must correct, by proper methods, the erroneous ideas and unhealthy ways and customs that may exist among the masses." These are the fundamental aspects of mass work. Only when a successful job is done in this work can we really unite the broad masses of people around the party. At present, leaders of a few units, under the pretext of showing concern for the masses, have issued excessive bonuses and subsidies by retaining part of the profits that should be turned over to the state, thereby making the interests of the greater collective serve a lesser collective. In practicing such erroneous acts that undermine state interests, these leaders may try to go along with the feelings and demands of a few backward masses and may receive support from some intermediate masses. However, this is not the party's mass line, but an appendix of the mass work. In working for the interests of the masses, the Communist Party members regard the maximum interests for the greatest number of people as the ultimate goal. To satisfy the erroneous demand of the minority of people at the expense of state and collective interests is tantamount to damaging the interests of the masses. In fact, although the unhealthy practice of using the interests of a greater collective to serve a lesser collective and dividing up all the profits can temporarily benefit a minority of the masses, it ultimately runs counter to and damages their long-range interests. In doing mass work, we should clearly explain to the masses how to correctly handle the relationship between the individual and the collective, the enterprise and the state, and between immediate and long-range interests, and lead them to broaden their vision, display enthusiasm and make greater efforts in raising labor productivity, lowering cost and eliminating wastes so that they can realize and rely on these methods to increase production and practice economy as the fundamental way to earn more profits, increase the income of the enterprises and improve the livelihood of the staff and workers. Doing a good job in propaganda work to explain these problems can raise the awareness of the masses and promote closer relations between the party and the masses.

The 12th CPC National Congress has put forward the great task of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Socialism is a creative undertaking which the broad masses of people are building with full vigor. We must diligently study the congress documents, meet the needs of the new tasks in the new period and raise mass work to a new level. Through party consolidation and penetrating and meticulous mass work, we will certainly be able to, as Comrade Mao Zedong said in his closing speech at the 7th CPC Congress, move hundreds of millions of people with a real "god" which has created history and mobilize their immense enthusiasm to victoriously achieve the great task of the 12th CPC National Congress.

SICHUAN RIBAO ON PROPAGATING COMMUNISM

HK221325 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Chen Gengsheng [7115 2577 3932] and Liu Jianqi [0491 0494 1142]: "Is Publicizing Communist Ideology Divorced From Reality?"]

[Text] Publicizing communist ideology and adhering to educating the masses of party members and people with communist ideology are important aspects of the party's political work. But some people think that to publicize communist ideology now is to be divorced from the reality of socialist society, "to go beyond the historical stage," to "be in contradiction with the current policies," "to stir up the 'communist wind' again," and so on. Such views are erroneous.

In publicizing communist ideology, the problem of "going beyond the historical stage" has never existed. Since the founding of the theory of scientific socialism, Marxist revolutionary organizations and revolutionary parties have been using communist ideology to educate their members and the revolutionary masses. This ideology has spread to the five continents and the four seas. In more than 130 years, the international communist movement has been flourishing under the guidance of communist ideology. In China, when the CPC led the people to carry out the new democratic revolution, the communist movement and the dissemination of communist ideology began. The great victories achieved in our new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution were nurtured with the blood of the revolutionary martyrs who bravely dedicated their lives to the communist ideal under the guidance of communist ideology. Had there been no guidance and dissemination of the communist ideology, no bloody sacrifice and brave endeavor by the party members and revolutionaries outside the party, there would not be victories of today.

Now, our communist movement has developed into the new historical period of socialist modernization. In the new historical period, communism is still our guiding ideology. A socialist society is the preliminary stage of a communist society. It will gradually be developed into more advanced stages of communism. But, this transition cannot depend solely on the increase in material wealth. It must also depend on the continual promotion of people's communist consciousness. Therefore, it is necessary for socialism to build a high level of material civilization and a spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core and continuously promote people's ideological consciousness. If there were no socialist spiritual civilization, it would be impossible to build socialism, not to mention the transition to more advanced stages of communism. Today, we vigorously publicize communist ideology and insist that we educate people with communist ideology. One of the important objectives is to ensure that our cause of modernization continuously proceeds along the track of scientific socialism.

We adhere to publicizing communist ideology and take it as our guide. Are we to oppose the current socialist policies? Of course not. On the contrary, our purpose is to correctly understand and implement the current policies. Our party's principles and policies proceed from reality and they are formulated in accordance with the objective law of the development of things and matters under the guidance of the scientific communist ideological system.

The series of policies we are carrying out now, for instance, the policies of distribution according to work, opening to foreigners, revitalization of the domestic economy, adherence to the dominant position of the socialist state-owned economy, permitting the co-existence of diversified economic forms and responsibility system of business management in state-owned or collective enterprises, suit the developmental level of our productive force in the present stage and the degree of consciousness of the people. Practice has proven that these policies are all correct. They play an important role in promoting the overall development of the socialist economy. Therefore, we must continuously implement and carry out these policies. In addition, we must gradually perfect them on the basis of summarizing experiences.

Only by firmly implementing the principles and policies of socialism can we promote the continuous development of the socialist cause and create conditions for realizing communism. Therefore, we cannot divorce or separate publicizing communist ideas from the implementation of the present policies. We can neither comprehend and implement the present policies without the lofty ideals of the communist movement, nor abolish or replace the present principles and policies with communist ideology. At the present stage of socialism, it is necessary to implement the various policies of socialism and also to publicize communist ideology and carry forward revolutionary tradition to prevent the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology. Only in this way can we correctly implement socialist policies at the present stage and not deviate from the road of the communist movement.

Some people may ask: Since distribution according to work is a socialist principle, people requesting reward according to work is certainly reasonable and legal. Why then must we regard communism as our guiding principle? We should acknowledge the fact that in a socialist society, there still exist social differences due to the lack of development of social productivity. Labor is still the means for life; the ideological consciousness of the people has not universally reached the level of indifference to rewards and completely and consciously working for society. Therefore, labor is the only yardstick in measuring social reward. That is why socialist society can only institute the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." Comparing this principle with the communist principle of distribution, however, has not freed people from the narrow vision of bourgeois rights. Some people proceed from the idea of "everything for money;" they often comprehend the meaning of "distribution according to work" as "work according to pay" and even haggle over every pound and ounce. This is certainly not advantageous to the development of the socialist cause. Therefore, only by guiding "distribution according to work" with communist ideology can we fully exert the superiority of this distribution principle.

Does the propagation of communist ideology mean to stir up the "wind of communism" once again? This is a problem which troubles some people. During the Great Leap Forward period in 1958, in spite of the development level of social productivity and the consciousness of the masses at that time, we adopted and put forward "leftist" slogans and policies that were divorced from practice and transcended the stage of revolutionary development. We replaced communism with equalitarianism, engaged in "equalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources," stirred up a "communist wind," encroached on the interests of the masses and caused a series of unnecessary losses. However, the reason why we stirred up a "communist wind" was not because there was too much dissemination of communist ideas, but because we confused the difference between publicizing communist ideology and implementing socialist policy. Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has brought order out of chaos, corrected the "leftist" mistake in guiding ideology and adhered to scientific communism. At present, we publicize communist ideology and advocate communist spirit. This does not at all mean that we are stirring up a "communist wind" and practicing equalitarianism.

To be sure, we must never forget the lessons of the "communist wind" and we must prevent the mistake of the "communist wind," but we must never stop publicizing communist ideology for the sake of preventing a "communist wind." Furthermore we must not regard the dissemination of communist ideas as stirring up another "communist wind." In his political report to the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "If the great task of building a socialist spiritual civilization guided by communist ideology is overlooked, people will fall into a one-sided understanding of socialism and direct their attention exclusively to the building of material civilization or even only to the pursuit of material gains. In that case, we will not be able to safeguard the socialist orientation of China's modernization, and our socialist society will lose its ideals and objectives, its spiritual motivation and fighting will, lose the ability to resist the inroads of corrupt influences and even develop distortedly and degenerate." How impressive these words are! If we do not publicize communist ideology and do not insist on educating the broad masses of party members and the people, then we are bound to commit great mistakes. Therefore, we must justly and forcefully publicize communist ideology. This is the necessity of reality and also of the long-term interest of the entire communist movement.

BAN YUE TAN ON COMMUNIST ATTITUDE TOWARD WORK

HK260314 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 19, 10 Oct 82 pp 11-13

[Article by Xue Zhongxin [4561 0022 2450]: "Distribution According to Work and Communist Attitude Toward Labor"]

[Text] The victory of the communist movement has led our country into socialism -- the elementary stage of communist society. At the present stage, we must exercise the principle of distribution according to work and call on all people to cultivate a communist attitude toward labor. The two aspects complement each other and are essential for realizing the lofty ideal of communism.

The practice of communism has proved that it is necessary to unswervingly exercise the principle of distribution according to work during the socialist stage. If this Marxist principle is transgressed, then the egalitarian practices of "not distinguishing between good workers and idle ones and between working well and badly," will become rife and even the bad practices of reaping without sowing and profiting by other people's toil through corruption, embezzlement, speculation or swindling will spread widely. All this will dampen the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses and hinder the development of the socialist economy, thus damaging the communist cause. For this reason, all units must exercise the principle of distribution according to work in all economic rules and regulations. This must be done as seriously and strictly as possible. At the same time, it should be clearly explained to the broad masses that it is our party's policy, and a magnificent one, that the peasants become affluent through labor and the workers get more pay for more work. Seriously exercising the principle of distribution according to work at the present stage is a necessity for the development of the current communist movement and will also create and prepare conditions for the future implementation of the principle of distribution according to need in communist society.

When we say that "to each according to his work" is an important principle of socialism, we in no way mean that this is its sole principle. Socialism has other principles and characteristics. One of them is socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core. This demands that the masses of the people do their labor and work with a communist spirit, regardless of personal interests or material rewards, work selflessly to the best of their abilities and strive hard and with a self-sacrificing spirit for the building of the socialist modernization of our country. The attitude of working "purely for money" or "only according to material rewards" is by no means in line with the spirit of our great era. When he enters the party, each CPC member swears to fight for communism all his life and be prepared to sacrifice himself for the party and the people at any time. If a CPC member joins the revolution only in order to carry out "distribution according to work" or to earn wages, then he is not worthy of being a party member.

Some people say: Since distribution according to work is a socialist principle, the attitude of "working according to rewards" does not run contrary to socialism. This is a one-sided and incorrect viewpoint. These comrades may have forgotten that the principle of "to each according to his work" is always preceded with the phrase "from each according to his ability." "From each according to his ability" means that each member of society should actively make his contribution to society. The socialist cause is a cause of immediate concern to all our laborers. Implementing the principle of distribution according to work will no doubt help people to work according to their abilities. However, we cannot say that distribution according to work is the only basis for working according to one's ability. We should not negate or ignore another motive force, that is, socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core. We must realize that work in society covers all fields. Even in material production, there are a lot of types of work which cannot be reckoned, or reckoned precisely, for their quantity of labor. Thus it is difficult to reward exactly according to labor.

Under such circumstances, in order to maintain peoples' enthusiasm for work, not only should we work out their material rewards as suitably as possible, but we should also rely on their communist attitude toward work. The great amount of work done by Zhao Chune both in and outside the coalyards, the heart touching deeds recalled by Li Yanjie in his report to the youth, Chen Yanfei's righteous action of rescuing a drowning man despite her 5-month pregnancy, the fighting spirit of our sportsmen in international matches, the courage of vast numbers of workers in protecting state property in natural disasters, and still so many leading cadres who work hard for the revolution day and night. Do you think such revolutionary fervor can be aroused by the principle of "to each according to his work?" In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang points out: "Socialism is advancing steadily toward the goal of its higher phase -- communism. This advance depends not only on the increase of material wealth but also on the steady growth of people's communist consciousness and revolutionary spirit."

Obviously, if there are no communist ideals, no communist attitude toward work, people will know only to seek material benefits and they will lose their spiritual power and combat will. They will therefore be unable to resist the corrosive influences of all kinds of degenerate things and will even take to the evil ways of corruption. Simply speaking, without the guidance of communist ideology and without the communist attitude toward work of the masses of the people, socialism cannot be built, nor will it be possible to realize communist ideals.

Some people asked: When the principle of to each according to his work is seriously carried out, how can people still work with communist spirit? The answer is that a human being must have food and clothing to live, but does not live for food and clothing alone. A human being needs both a material and a spiritual life. The spiritual life involves many things. The most fundamental thing is revolutionary ideals. In the days of hardship before the victory of the revolution, countless CPC members and advanced elements fought heroically and never balked at any personal sacrifice. What did they do this for? For material rewards? Of course not. They worked selflessly and fought untiringly for the realization of communist ideals.

Certainly, at present or for a long time to come, it is impossible to request that every member of society become a communist. However, the communist spirit and exemplary behavior of outstanding Communist Party members, CYL members and all advanced elements will surely educate and affect all social members so that a communist attitude toward work will inevitably become a common practice in future.

If the principle of "to each according to his work" can be seriously carried out in all rules and regulations of economic fields and if the broad sections of the people can foster a communist attitude toward work, then we will be able to successively accomplish the great tasks set forth by the 12th party congress and advance step by step toward the realization of communist ideals.

REVIEW, FUTURE PROSPECTS OF SPACE PROGRAM

OW241115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1146 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Article by Zhang Chunting: "From 0 to 12 -- A Review and Look Forward to the Future of China's Space Technology" -- "slightly abridged," originally published in LIAOWANG No 10, 1982]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA) -- On 15 September, the day after the successful recovery of the 12th manmade earth satellite launched by our country, this reporter interviewed Comrade Sun Jiadong, chief engineer of the Ministry of Space Industry and concurrently vice president of the Chinese Academy of Space Technology.

He said happily: This is the fourth time our country has successfully recovered a manmade satellite. In the first three times, the satellites were all recovered after they had been in orbit for 3 days. This time, the satellite was in orbit for 5 days before landing according to plan at a certain place in the southern part of Sichuan Province.

He said: According to our country's geographic conditions, the best recovery plan can only be entry from the northwest airspace and landing in the southwest region. Therefore, southern Sichuan was chosen as the satellite recovery area. To make the satellite return smoothly to the predetermined ground area according to the predetermined time and path, it is necessary to accurately control the angle of the satellite's reentry into the atmosphere (reentry angle) and the ignition time of the retrorocket. This requires the ground remote control and the program control in the satellite to be accurate and error-free. If the ignition time of the retrorocket is delayed by 1 second, the landing of the satellite will have a deviation of more than 20 km. If things went wrong, it might even land in a foreign country or the sea.

Evaluating China's position in the world in recovery and other techniques, Sun Jiadong said: We have been able to recover satellites many times with extraordinary accuracy on our own soil. Technologically this is much more difficult and complicated than in the United States, the Soviet Union and other countries. This shows that our country has made new breakthroughs in orbital control technique, retrorocket, heat-resisting materials and many other areas. In time order, our country is the third country in the world to master the technology of satellite recovery, after the Soviet Union and the United States. Among countries which have used a single carrier rocket to launch a number of satellites and which have launched manmade satellites with carrier rockets developed by themselves, China ranks fourth and fifth respectively.

The reporter asked Sun Jiadong to briefly review the history of the development of space technology in our country. Sun Jiadong said: Between 24 April 1970 and 9 September 1982, our country launched 12 different types of manmade satellites. The history of the development of space technology in our country can roughly be divided into three stages.

The first stage, between the mid-1950's and the mid-1960's, was a foundation-laying stage. During this period the work consisted mainly of starting to draw up plans for space technology development, establishing and improving research institutions step by step, research, designing and manufacturing of rockets and satellites, building of test bases and launching sites, and so forth.

The second is the testing stage, which began in 1970 when our country launched its first manmade satellite and has continued to the present. During this period we have mainly launched a number of satellites and carried out a series of space technological tests.

The third is the application stage. At present, our country is just making initial and partial applications.

The development of carrier rockets is a prerequisite for the development of space technology. Our country began developing large carrier rockets in the early 1960's. In the early 1980's, we launched a large carrier rocket to the Pacific Ocean with complete success, indicating that our carrier rocket technology has reached a new level. At present, we are developing a three-stage liquid rocket. This is in preparation for the launching of synchronous orbit earth satellites [di qui tong bu gui dao wei xing 0966 3808 0681 2975 6510 6670 5898 2502] and large satellites in close-to-earth orbits.

Our country also has made fairly rapid progress in developing manmade satellites. We spent only some 5 years from starting to draw up plans in 1965 to the time when the first satellite was successfully developed. Compared with the first satellites of the Soviet Union, the United States, France and Japan, our first satellite was advanced both in the technological plan and design criterion. The subsequently launched 11 satellites also have certain advanced features in structural materials, temperature control, attitude control, satellite power source and other areas.

Our country has also built a complete set of satellite-launching and -measuring installations. Compared with other countries, our country also has its own special characteristics in the area of satellite measuring and controlling. Some satellite-launching countries must place measuring and control stations in other countries or at sea. We set up such stations only within the country, and we can obtain the same results as those with stations around the globe. At present, the satellite-measuring and -controlling network we have set up at home, including a measuring and control center in Weinan Prefecture, Shaanxi, and observation stations scattered in certain provinces, as well as oceangoing tracking and surveying ships, is capable of meeting the measuring and controlling requirements of various types of satellites, and has accomplished its tasks rather well every time.

There are some people in the world who think that China is "the third space power," but who also think that this constitutes a contradiction with the generally backward state of China's scientific and technological level. They say that it is difficult to understand the secret of China's success. The reporter asked Sun Jiadong: "How would you answer this question?"

Sun Jiadong said: The crux of the matter here is our party's correct leadership over scientific undertakings.

In as early as 1958, Comrade Mao Zedong suggested: "We too should develop manmade satellites." In 1959, after the Soviet Union unilaterally tore up agreements and withdrew its experts, the party Central Committee promptly set up a special committee with Comrade Zhou Enlai in charge and Comrades Nie Rongzhen and Luo Ruiqing responsible for day-to-day work to lead our space technological development.

With the party Central Committee's centralized leadership, it is easy to have a unified organization, allocate manpower and material and financial resources for research in space technology and mobilize all trades and occupations, departments, units, tens of thousands of cadres, scientists, technical personnel, PLA commanders and fighters, the masses of workers and rural commune members, to make concerted efforts and tackle key problems with one heart and one mind. This is very hard to achieve in ordinary capitalist countries. The superiority of socialism -- this is where our secret lies.

Comrade Sun Jiadong said: Our country has been able to establish a space technological force with a high scientific level and practical experience in a relatively short period of time. This is indeed commendable. We should continue to adhere to the principle of independence and carry forward the revolutionary spirit to make unremitting efforts to improve ourselves.

Our country has also done a lot of work in the application of space technology. Following much test and research work, preliminary application has begun in the field of satellite communications. Some achievements have been made in using meteorological satellites to make weather forecasts and in applying remote-sensing technology to conduct land resources surveys, forestry monitoring, regional geological and hydrological investigations, mineral deposit explorations, earthquake forecasts, marine surveys, environmental monitoring, and so forth. In the coming year or shortly afterward, our country will launch communications satellites. To solve the problem of countrywide television coverage, our country will also launch satellite broadcasting systems. In future we will continue to give priority to the development of practical and urgently needed space technology under unified state planning. We will not take part in the space race and will never be dependent on others. However, we are willing to develop technological cooperation and exchanges with all friendly countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. With further improvement of our national economy and progress in our country's modernization, our space science and technology assuredly will advance into a new stage of development.

DEEDS OF ROCKET EXPERT HUANG WEILU INTRODUCED

OW260429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0202 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Newsletter by XINHUA correspondents Sun Yinnan, Ren Xianzhong and Ren Wanzhi and XINHUA reporter Li Jinting: "All for the Development of the Motherland's Space Undertaking -- on Carrier Rocket Expert Huang Weilu"]

[Summary] Beijing, 20 Oct (XINHUA) -- "Editor's note: While doing an in-depth study of the 12th CPC National Congress documents these days, people are seriously pondering how to make their own contribution to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. This newsletter, introducing the advanced deeds of carrier rocket expert Huang Weilu [7806 4885 4389], provides us with a useful clue. Huang Weilu is a vanguard on the space front, bold in creating a new situation. He considers the party's expectations and the motherland's honor more important than his own life. For more than 20 years, harboring lofty communist ideals and displaying the selfless spirit of working solidly and hard, he has consistently worked vigorously on the first line of research, production and experiment, making signal contributions to initiating and developing China's space undertakings. His exemplary deeds vividly show that men must have spirit. With spirit, they can create a new situation in whatever field of work they are in. All who are resolved to make contributions to revitalizing the motherland must learn from Comrade Huang Weilu. (end editor's note)"

Huang Weilu is vice chairman of the scientific and technological committee and chief engineer of the Ministry of Space Industry. People used to address him as "Chief Huang." "Over 20 years ago, when he had just devoted himself to the motherland's space undertakings, the Government of the Soviet Union perfidiously tore up the agreement on assisting China in studying and making rockets, recalled their experts and imposed on China a technical blockade, arrogantly yelling 'Without Soviet assistance, China will not be able to manufacture rockets.' Research and manufacturing work at that time was really difficult. However, with the hardbone typical of the Chinese nation, Huang Weilu refused to buy that line. Emotionally, he told people: We Chinese are not dull. What foreigners can achieve, we surely can."

Over 40 years ago, Huang Weilu studied electrical engineering in Britain. To tackle rockets, he faced all kinds of difficulties and studied all necessary subjects from the beginning. After several years of hard effort, he solved a long series of key technological problems, together with other scientists and technicians, thereby laying the foundation for China's rocket development. In the mid 1960's, he blazed a trail for China to manufacture its own carrier rockets and China did manufacture carrier rockets of various types.

Then began the 10-year turbulence and he was deprived of all favorable working conditions. However, he persisted in pursuing his rocket work, despite his own plight and his family's predicament. It was with such selfless spirit that Huang Weilu and other comrades on the space front successfully launched manmade earth satellites and carrier rockets, creating a new situation in China's space undertakings.

'Huang Weilu is not only a respected and admired veteran expert and outstanding technological commander, but an outstanding Communist Party member. The masses of workers on the space front praise him as 'model builder of spiritual and material civilization' and 'the living Lei Feng among veteran experts.' In 1980, he was elected delegate to the Seventh Beijing Municipal People's Congress and given the honor title of 'model worker.' In 1981, he was rated 'outstanding Communist Party member' and 'pace setter on the scientific front.' In 1982, he again was given the honor title 'Beijing municipal model worker.' With all these honors, he is thinking only of how to create a further new situation in the motherland's space undertakings. He said: 'The party and the people have given me too much, while I have done too little for them.'

'Now, activities to learn from Comrade Huang Weilu are being launched throughout the space front. Huang Weilu's exemplary deeds are inspiring the masses of cadres, scientists and technicians on the space front to make in-depth study of the 12th congress documents and to be still more invigorated in moving forward to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

WU XIANG IN RENMIN RIBAO ON RURAL CHANGES

OW181322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 18 (XINHUA) -- The present good situation in China's countryside is an important factor ensuring political stability and it influences the entire society, declared an article in yesterday's PEOPLE'S DAILY, entitled "Historic Changes in China's Countryside and What They Mean".

The article by Wu Xiang, a member of the Research Center of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said in China with its population of 1,000 million, 800 million of whom are peasants, the problem of agriculture is especially important.

The work of setting things to rights in agriculture, he said, began following the third plenum of the 11th party Central Committee in December 1978. China's countryside is now thriving and filled with vigor and vitality and the peasants life is improving. For years they have not been so content as today, he added.

Wu Xiang gave the following illustrations of the fundamental changes in the countryside:

-- China's total agricultural output value increased at an average annual rate of five percent over the last three years, exceeding the annual average registered during the first Five Year Plan (1953-57), a period of rapid economic progress.

-- Instead of putting one-sided emphasis on grain production, efforts have been made to expand the area under industrial crops. Forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and other sidelines have all developed at a fast rate.

-- The food, clothing and housing conditions of the peasants have improved and they are now spending more on consumer goods.

-- Of the twelve grain-deficient, poor rural areas in China, only two have not as yet solved their grain problem.

-- The countryside is supplying more agricultural and sideline produce to the cities and more raw materials to industry. The rural areas are providing a broad market for industrial goods.

-- The diversification of the rural economy has enabled peasants with special skills to develop their talents. Many families with special skills and management ability have emerged and their high productivity and good economic results demonstrate that this form of management is suited to China's conditions and is a transitional form leading to specialized and socialized production.

-- The peasants are showing a growing interest in science. Some provinces have organized several hundred thousand peasant families to use scientific farming methods and their example is attracting the surrounding peasants.

-- The signing of contracts has become a widespread practice. Through the contracts, the collectives are able to make sure that the production plans are being implemented and guide the peasants' farming activities. The contracts help adjust the interests shared by the state, the collective and the individual.

Wu Xiang attributed the changes to the rural economic policies formulated since late 1978, including giving the communes, production brigades and teams more say in farm management, restoration of private plots, household and collective sideline undertakings and rural fairs, adoption of the job responsibility system and raising the state purchasing prices for farm products.

The job responsibility system under which contracts are signed between collectives and peasants, linking the latter's income with farm output is of crucial importance, he said. The various forms of the responsibility system, a great creation of the Chinese peasants, has helped rectify the "left" errors in work and changed the economic position of the hundreds of millions of peasants from that of laborers to both laborers and managers. This has greatly raised their initiative for production and management and led to fundamental changes in the countryside.

As the rural economy prospers and the life of the peasants improves, a political (?situation) characterized by stability, unity and a lively atmosphere has appeared, Wu Xiang wrote. "Provided we solve the new problems that arise in a down-to-earth manner, we shall be able to blaze China's own trail in developing socialist agriculture before long," he said.

According to the author, the experience may be summed up in four points.

First, the work style of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality must be followed. To aspire to "large-scale collective farming and a higher level of public ownership" in disregard of actual conditions would be harmful. Since the economic development varies in different parts of the country, methods must also vary.

Second, it is necessary to adhere to the Marxist scientific thesis that history is created by the people. Under the leadership of the party the peasants have been emancipated, land has been distributed and agricultural producers cooperatives organized. The peasants are willing to take the socialist road under the guidance of the party. The problem is, the "left" errors committed over the years divorced rural work from reality, deprived the peasants of the right to decide on matters of farm management and encroached on their proper interests. When, after the third plenum of the 11th party Central Committee the peasants asked that the shortcomings in the collective economy caused by the "left" errors be ended, some people mistook this as a tendency departing from the socialist road.

What the peasants wanted was to develop socialist agriculture in line with China's specific conditions. The party Central Committee, understanding this, has protected the initiative of the peasants, supported them in their proper demands and respected their choices and creations. This has served to combine the peasants' initiative and enthusiasm with the superiority of the collective economy.

Third, the diversification of the rural economy and expanded commodity production must be taken as a strategic change. This is the only road for China's rural economy to proceed from poor to rich, and to achieve agricultural modernization and solve the problems of agriculture. It will help promote grain production, make rational use of natural resources, absorb the abundant manpower released from farming, improve economic results and accumulate capital. Commodity production in China is conducted on the basis of public ownership of the means of production and is therefore different from that in a capitalist society.

Fourth, it is necessary to use economic measures in the management of the agricultural economy.

BEIJING MEETING DISCUSSES RURAL DEVELOPMENT

OW210938 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0736 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Oct (XINHUA) -- How can China's rural areas, with a population of 800 million, become more prosperous economically and politically? This question was discussed at a recent meeting held by the China Rural Policy Research Center in Beijing and attended by responsible comrades of the agricultural front and concerned departments.

Du Runsheng, director of the China Rural Policy Research Center, conveyed to the meeting the views of the leading comrades of the party Central Committee: Under the guidance of the line and principles of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the agricultural front has taken the lead in achieving a historic change in recent years. We hope that the agricultural front will continue to take the lead in undertaking the great task of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and become more prosperous economically and politically. The comrades of the agricultural department and the leading comrades at all levels should further emancipate their minds to help the peasants become prosperous as soon as possible.

The comrades present at the meeting unanimously held: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the situation in China's rural areas has undergone a fundamental change and become better and better. Our agriculture is taking a socialist road conforming to China's realities. According to the demand set by the state for agricultural development, China shall achieve great development in agriculture and the broad masses of peasants shall become prosperous before the end of the century. We think that the objective is inspiring and the task arduous. In order to achieve this objective, it is necessary to adopt the following strategic measures:

-- It is necessary to continue to emancipate our minds and adopt less restrictive policies. At present, the system of responsibility for production in various forms is welcomed by the hundreds of millions of peasants. As long as they welcome it, we should stabilize it and should not rashly change it. There are a few localities where the authorities dare not accept the masses' demand for changing the situation of "sharing food from the same big pot." There are also a few localities where the authorities want to backtrack and abolish the system of responsibility. Those authorities are wrong.

-- It is necessary to continue the policy of sparing no effort in promoting grain production and diversified undertakings, and to take the road of all-round development.

-- It is necessary to actively improve the conditions for agricultural production. We should rely on both state investment and local agricultural accumulation to strive to improve the conditions for agricultural production, develop water conservation, increase chemical fertilizers, produce organic fertilizers, mechanize farming in a selective way and, in particular, pay attention to basic construction, such as the construction of transportation facilities and warehouses.

-- It is necessary to emphasize the enhancement of economic results.

-- It is necessary to keep the commercial circulation channel open. The commercial department should seriously help the peasants sell agricultural and sideline products and buy industrial products. The peasants should organize their production according to the needs of the state and the market.

-- It is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work in the countryside. The cadres at all levels should educate the peasants in loving the country, the collective and socialism. The peasants should dare to become prosperous by working hard and should contribute to the creation of a new socialist construction situation.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT VALUE INCREASES JAN-SEP 1982

OW260700 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, China's industrial and communications front has earnestly implemented the guideline of following the correct guiding ideology and doing economic work with emphasis on raising economic results as laid down by the national work conference in industry and communications. After 9 months of workers' painstaking efforts, a new situation with increased production speed and economic results has prevailed.

For the first 9 months of this year, China's total industrial output value has been increased by 8.6 percent as compared with that in the same period in 1981. Heavy and light industries are also being developed in a coordinated manner. Profits made and taxes paid by industrial enterprises were also increased by 5.7 percent as compared with those in the same period in 1981. There are more product varieties, and production quality has improved.

STATE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS PURCHASES UP IN 1982

OW240300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- China's state-owned commercial departments purchased agricultural and rural sideline products totalling 46,800 million yuan in the first nine months of this year, an increase of 11.7 percent over the same period of last year, according to the Ministry of Commerce.

The ministry said that the rural economy has made great progress since the state relaxed rural policies in 1979. The purchase prices for such agricultural and sideline products as cereals, oil-bearing seeds, cotton and pigs were raised in 1979. The responsibility system in various forms has been implemented in the countryside, good harvests have been registered in three successive years, and the amount of agricultural and sideline products sold to the state by peasants has continuously increased.

In 1981, commercial departments under the ministry purchased agricultural and sideline products valued at 72,300 yuan, an increase of 66.2 percent over 1978.

In the 1981 grain purchase year (from April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1982), the state collected agricultural tax in a kind and made purchases totalling 62.55 million tons of grain, representing an increase of more than 22 percent over the 1978 purchase year. From April to September this year the figure was 32.8 million tons of grain, an increase of 11.9 percent over the same period of last year.

In the purchase year starting from April 1, 1981, the state purchased 2.15 million tons of edible vegetable oil, an increase of 126 percent over the 1978 purchase year. From April to September this year the state purchased 1.62 million tons of edible vegetable oil, an increase of 29.7 percent over the same period of last year.

In 1981 the state purchased more than 123 million pigs, an increase of 12.8 percent over 1978. In the first nine months of this year, the figure was up by another 3.8 percent over the same period of last year.

In the 1981 cotton purchase year from September 1, 1981 to August 31, 1982, the state purchased 2,896,500 tons of cotton, an increase of 42 percent over 1978. Another excellent cotton harvest has just been reaped this year.

Because of the increase in agricultural and sideline products, there has been a guaranteed supply of raw materials for textile and light industries and the supply of foodstuffs has been greatly improved.

YU QIULI ADDRESSES RAILWAY CORPS CONFERENCE

OW241021 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Oct (XINHUA) -- In his speech at a meeting of representatives of the Railway Engineers Corps' advanced units and individuals in building a socialist spiritual civilization, Yu Qiuli, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, member of its Secretariat and director of the PLA General Political Department, pointed out today: The whole army should conscientiously study the 12th party congress' documents; guide its thinking and action with the program, principles and policies laid down by the congress; resolutely overcome interference from erroneous deviations, whether "leftist" or rightist; and conscientiously and firmly keep ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee in order to place itself forever under the party's absolute leadership and to fulfill all the tasks entrusted to it by the party and the people.

On behalf of the party Central Committee's Military Commission, Yu Qiuli attended the meeting to congratulate the Railway Engineer Corps on its gratifying achievements made in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

He said: Studying and implementing the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress is a major task for the whole party at present. We should strengthen our spirit with communist ideology and do a good job in studying and implementing the 12th party congress' documents. We should seriously read these documents and repeatedly think them over in order to correctly grasp their essence. In light of the ideological and working conditions in our own units, we should consider measures and methods for implementing the congress guidelines.

In stressing the great significance and role of building a socialist spiritual civilization, Yu Qiuli said: Building a socialist spiritual civilization is one of the basic guarantees for upholding the four fundamental principles and achieving socialist modernization as well as an important content of and a basic guarantee for building a modern, regular and revolutionary army and improving our army's fighting capability. Communist ideals are at the core of building a socialist spiritual civilization. We should foster communist ideals by assiduously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, through revolutionary practice and by remolding our subjective world while changing the objective world. We should give wide publicity to communist ideas, continue to eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas, resist the corrosive influence of the ideologies of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes and vigorously step up education in scientific, cultural and technological knowledge. In accordance with the requirements for "four hases, three stresses and two fearlessnesses," we should train large numbers of our commanders and fighters into a generation of new men with ideals, morality and culture who observe discipline and have both a high political consciousness and a strong ability to safeguard and build the motherland.

Yu Qiuli said: The Railway Engineer Corps is a good unit with a fine tradition, a unit which has made outstanding contributions to the party and the people. He encouraged the corps to continue to give full play to its role as a shock force in railway construction and to make fresh contributions in bringing about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Minister of Railways Chen Puru, on behalf of his ministry, extended congratulations to the meeting. He said: The 12th party congress called for building communication and transportation facilities as one of the strategic priorities in developing the economy. Thus, our railway construction will enter a new period of development. He hoped that railway workers and staff members and the railway engineer corps would hold high the communist banner, strengthen their spirit, work in full cooperation and with unity of purpose, and fight side by side in order to make a greater contribution to the motherland's railway construction.

Also present at today's meeting were He Zhengwe, Huang Yukun, Hua Nan and Xu Guangyi, responsible comrades of the General Staff Department, the General Political Department and the General Logistic Department.

Lu Zhengcao and Kuang Fuzhao, responsible persons of the Railway Engineer Corps, attended the meeting.

More than 200 representatives of advanced units and advanced individuals attended the meeting, which opened on 11 October. Guided by the guidelines of the 12th party congress, the participants conscientiously studied the congress, documents and summed up the conditions and exchanged experiences of the Railway Engineer Corps in building a socialist spiritual civilization. By conducting activities in building socialist spiritual civilization, commanders and fighters of the corps have further raised their communist consciousness and have brought about a gratifying change in the corps' mental outlook. The building of socialist spiritual civilization has promoted the building of material civilization. As a result, a new situation has occurred in both construction and production. The corps fulfilled 80.7 percent of its annual engineering plan from January through September, and its rate of self-sufficiency in funds reached 117 percent.

At the meeting, the party committee of the corps conferred honorary titles on 28 advanced units and individuals or cited them for meritorious service and set them up as pace setters in building socialist spiritual civilization.

CHINA REUNIFICATION ALLIANCE INAUGURATED 22 OCT

OW221357 Taipei CNA in English 0956 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 22 (CNA) -- The Grand Alliance for China Reunification Under the Three Principles of the People was formally set up Friday morning at a ceremony held at the Chungshan Building on Yangmingshan, suburban Taipei.

Gen. Ho Ying-ching, strategy adviser to the president, presided over the meeting on behalf of a 31-member presidium composed of leaders representing various sectors of the society.

Interior Minister Lin Yang-Kang gave a speech to the over 1,600 attendees from all walks of life.

Discussions on the platform and charter of the Grand Alliance followed.

Dear compatriots of the whole nation: Where is the only way out for China today? What and how should the Chinese of this age do -- not only to create new domains and attain full revival but further to save the country and assure its survival? This is the solemn test we are facing at present.

Facts tell us objectively that national revival bastion on Taiwan and mainland China have developed into a sharp contrast between "brightness and darkness," and that communism has brought disaster upon China. We deeply believe that only through the three principles of the people created by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founding father of the republic, can China be saved.

All the conscientious Chinese with a burning sense of righteousness have therefore risen together with one heart for full exertion to bring about China's reunification under the three principles of the people. This is to say that "reunification of China under the banner of the three principles of the people is the unanimous intention of all Chinese at home and abroad" and "it is our duty of the times for the 1980s".

This being the intention and the duty, we have jointly inaugurated the "Grand Alliance for China's Reunification Under the Three Principles of the People." Irrespective of age, occupation, region, affiliation and religion, all the Chinese should, for the reason of being Chinese, feel duty-bound to join this valiant march of national salvation, "translating the desire for reunification into positive action."

We know first of all that "the Republic of China, founded on the three principles of the people, shall be a democratic republic of the people, to be governed by the people and for the people." We also are keenly aware of these supreme factors for the founding and building of the nation:

1. The principle of nationalism, with ethics as its essence, is for national freedom and equality. This is why our cultural renaissance has been in such sharp contrast with the Chinese Communist destruction of the culture.
2. The principle of democracy, with democracy as its essence, is for political freedom and equality. This is why our constitutional rule has been in such sharp contrast with the Chinese Communist totalitarian autocracy.
3. The principle of social welfare, with science as its essence, is for economic freedom and equality. This is why our progress and prosperity have been in such sharp contrast with the Chinese Communist poverty and backwardness.

With this understanding and comparison, we now emphatically point out that national reunification of China should follow these three fundamental guidelines:

1. The Chinese Communists must abandon communism, join in reunification under the banner of the three principles of the people, and strive for the soonest return of vitality to the Chinese race.
2. The Chinese Communists must abandon the proletarian dictatorship and join in reunification under the constitutional system of the national salvation with "government of the people, by the people and for the people."
3. The Chinese Communists must abandon Marxism-Leninism and the Mao Tse-tung Thought and join in reunification in line with the spirit of Chinese culture. This is to say that the members of the Chinese Communist Party should return to the roots and start anew as Chinese.

Today, we should pool our efforts in accomplishing the following urgent tasks:

- Strengthen interdisciplinary research on the theory and practice of the three principles of the people and carry out penetrating and overall criticism into the communist ideology and system.
- Glorify achievements and experiences of the implementation of the three principles of the people on the national revival bastion and accelerate the landing of thoughts of the three principles on mainland China.
- Encourage Chinese Communist Party members, cadres and armed forces personnel to rise up against the Peiping regime for the salvation of the nation and people, and give full guarantee to them in fair treatment and promotion based on their merits.
- Assist compatriots on the mainland in launching anti-communist revolutionary movement to seek freedom, democracy, human rights and survival so as to accordinate [as received] with the actions of China's reunification under the three principles of the people.
- Solidify unity among the overseas Chinese, scholars, students and all those mainland compatriots who are staying abroad; analyze the root causes of disaster on mainland China and find the correct direction China should follow in the future; loudly denounce the crimes committed by the Peiping regime, crush its united front tricks and call on the people of the mainland to join in the march toward China's reunification under the banner of three principles of the people.

Fellow countrymen: China has to be a reunified one, and China reunified has to be truly independent, democratic, egalitarian, wealthy for all, progressive, open and peaceful. In short, it has to be a reunified Republic of China under the three principles of the people.

This is the day and the crucial moment for the whole body of Chinese to "translate the desire for reunification into positive action" and turn the tide for the correct path ahead. Pooling our will power and concentrating our strength, all must support and defend the government and its policy.

The nation and the people come above all else. National revival and reunification should receive foremost attention. Unity shall be enhanced with utmost sincerity. Every bit of strength shall be brought forth. A truly formidable and overwhelming surge of forces at home and abroad will thus continue for an early attainment of the lofty goal of Chinese national reunification under the three principles of the people.

Alliance Adopts Charter

OW230648 Taipei CNA in English 1422 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 22 (CNA) — A 20-article charter was adopted at the meeting held Friday for the formation of the Grand Alliance for China's Reunification Under the Three Principles of the People.

The Charter reads that the goals of the Grand Alliance shall be:

1. National freedom and equality, in opposition to aggression and expansion; 2. Political freedom and equality, in opposition to totalitarian autocracy; and 3. Economic freedom and equality, in opposition to collective control.

The Grand Alliance shall be headquartered in Taipei, the seat of the central Government of the Republic of China. Branch offices of the alliance may be set up around the world to promote the work of China's reunification.

The platform adopted reads that China should be a nation for all Chinese with sovereignty belonging to the entire populace. "The future of such a nation has inseparably to do with the people's fortune or misfortune. China's reunification and development therefore must follow the common wishes of all Chinese," it says.

Alliance Chairman Elected

OW230652 Taipei CNA in English 1426 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 22 (CNA) -- Gen. Ho Ying-chin, strategy adviser to the president, was elected the first chairman of the Grand Alliance for China's Reunification Under the Three Principles of the People at a meeting held Friday at the Zhongshan Building on Yangmingshan.

Speaking at the meeting, Ho said the alliance aims at uniting all free Chinese in helping the one billion compatriots on the mainland to seek freedom, democracy and social welfare.

He pointed out the strength of the three principles of the people has already created strong pressure on the Peiping regime, leading to the escape to freedom of many compatriots from the mainland.

At the meeting, 31 leaders representing various sectors of the society were also elected as standing members of the alliance, while Kuo Wei-huan, president of National Taiwan Normal University, was selected as secretary-general.

Three committees were set up with Pai Wan-hsiang, director of the Department of Mainland Operations under the Kuomintang Central Committee, heading panel on planning; Chen Chi-lu, chairman of the Council for Cultural Planning and Development, leading the group on research; while Chou Ying-lung, director of the KMT's Cultural Affairs Department, is taking charge of liaison work.

RALLIES MARK TAIWAN RETROCESSION DAY 25 OCT

OW251131 Taipei CNA in English 1008 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 25 (CNA) -- Rallies were held throughout Taiwan this morning to mark the 37th anniversary of the restoration of Chinese sovereignty over the island province.

In Taipei, 50,000 people took part in a rally in front of the city auditorium with Speaker Clement C.P. Chang of the Taipei City Council presiding. Interior Minister Lin Yang-kang, a native of Taiwan, delivered a speech on the occasion, calling on the people to help their fellow countrymen on the mainland shake off communist rule.

In Taichung, Governor Lee Teng-hui led a Retrocession Day rally of 40,000 people at the stadium of the provincial Junior College of Physical Education. Wang Ping-yi, a former Chinese Communist coach, made a report on communist tyranny in mainland China. This afternoon, Governor Lee and Speaker Kao Yu-jen of the Taiwan Provincial Assembly will jointly host a cocktail reception on the campus of the national Chungshing University. Foreign guests and community leaders will be invited to the function. Among the myriad celebrations today, the highlight will be a fireworks display at Taichung tonight at the city's baseball diamond. The Retrocession Day celebrations will be followed by the Taiwan area games, which open in Tainan tomorrow. Athletes from all over the province will participate.

Chiang Ching-kuo Speaks

OW250421 Taipei CNA in English 0244 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 24 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Sunday called on the people to further solidify and dedicate themselves to a greater progress in national construction on this free bastion so as to accelerate the reunification of China through the three principles of the people.

President Chiang, in his speech delivered on the eve of the 37th Taiwan Retrocession Day, first blessed the people, wishing them prosperous, happy and healthy. "It is a great pleasure to talk to all of you," President Chiang said.

Thirty-seven years ago, Taiwan Province was returned to the Chinese Government after the Republic of China won the war of resistance against Japan through sacrifice of countless of lives of the nation, the president said.

The fruition is uneasy to obtain, President Chiang said. All the people should redouble their efforts in pursuing more achievements in national construction and will recover the mainland with the spirit exemplified in the war against Japanese aggression, the president exhorted.

During the past three decades, through the joint efforts of the government and people, Taiwan Province has been developed into a paradise on the earth, President Chiang said. He attributed such achievements to close unity between the civilians and the military and their hard work with high morality, self-reliance and optimism. They have a common will for national recovery mission, he added.

President Chiang assured the people that the government will continue to spare no efforts in strengthening national defense, maintaining social security and promoting people's well-being.

The bastion on Taiwan Province has become the only hope of all Chinese around the world, President Chiang pointed out. He urged the people to join closely together, try hard and encourage one other in pursuing progresses so as to greet the victory of mainland recovery.

President Chiang's speech was broadcast by the three television companies at 7:30 p.m. Sunday, and re-broadcasted by radio stations here at 8:00 the same day.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS CAPABILITY

OW230356 Taipei CNA in English 0302 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 23 (CNA) -- A ranking government official Friday testified that the Republic of China is capable of developing nuclear weapons but it will not do so in order to avoid harming the compatriots on the mainland with such fatal weapons once a war with the Chinese Communists breaks out.

The ROC is now ready to fight against possible invaders from the other side of the Taiwan Straits, Defense Minister Sung Chang-chih said, adding that "we feel confident that we will win."

Minister Sung made the statements at the Legislative Yuan when answering an interpellation by Legislator Tsai Tsan-hsiung. He noted that the Peiping regime has been trying, by hook or by crook, to subvert the ROC Government since it had set up diplomatic relations with the United States in 1979. The Chinese Communists, he warned, repeatedly threaten this nation with force to attain their goal of grasping Taiwan.

The minister further said this nation can manufacture most of the conventional weapons. According to Sung, the country's defense budget in recent years accounts for some 8.5 percent of the gross national product.

CHEN MUHUA VISITS GUANGZHOU TRADE FAIR 23 OCT

HK240557 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 24 Oct 82 p 1

[Special dispatch: "Brisk Business at Trade Fair; Chen Muhua Makes Personal Inspection"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 24 Oct -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said at a report meeting at the Guangzhou trade fair on the morning of 23 October: The CPC Central Committee attaches extremely great importance to foreign economic relations and trade work and has listed it as a strategic issue related to China's four modernizations drive. We must create a new situation in foreign economic relations and trade work. We must maintain the principle of unified planning and policies and joint efforts in foreign economic relations, do a good job in selling the commodities we export, step up investigation and study of commodities, enliven our business and run the Guangzhou trade fair better and better.

Chen Muhua inspected the Guangzhou autumn export commodities trade fair from 20 to 23 October. She inspected the exhibition hall and held talks with leaders of fair groups, directors of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional foreign trade bureaus, and representatives of business personnel of the fair groups to listen to their views and proposals on how to develop foreign trade and run the Guangzhou trade fair well. On the morning of 23 October, Chen Muhua delivered a report to the managers and deputy managers of the commodities departments of the fair and responsible cadres concerned.

Business has been brisk at the current autumn trade fair. The number of contracts signed and the volume of business done in the week since it opened show big increases over the figures for last autumn's fair. There are three notable features: 1) there is a particularly large number of visiting businessmen, some 12,000 having visited the fair so far, more than in the previous fair; 2) trade has made rapid progress, which has been promoted by the short duration of the fair and improved work efficiency; and 3) the principle of unified planning and policies and joint efforts in foreign economic relations has been implemented particularly well. There have been no signs of competing for customers, commodities or markets; price-cutting the competition; or contracts being signed outside the fair. Visiting businessmen have all expressed satisfaction over this.

Chen Muhua said: The 12th CPC Congress has assigned us the historical task of creating a new situation in foreign economic relations and trade work, which is to quadruple output value by the end of the century, with the total volume of imports and exports reaching \$160 billion. A journey of 1,000 li begins with a single step. To fulfill this arduous task, we must begin by doing our routine concrete work well and start with this current trade fair.

Chen Muhua praised the encouraging new atmosphere which had started to appear in work in the current fair. She said: In the current Guangzhou trade fair, everyone is regarding the overall situation as the most important thing and uniting and cooperating with each other. Many good people and deeds have emerged. As a result of implementing the principle of unified planning and policies and joint efforts in foreign economic relations, we have strengthened market control work and started to gain excellent results, which have also been praised by visiting businessmen. Relatively good results have been achieved amid the world economic gloom, as a result of flexible trading methods and active promotion of export commodities. She demanded that everyone continue to do a good and serious job in promoting the sales of export commodities.

Exports are the foundation of foreign trade and it is necessary to adopt flexible trading methods and enliven business. It is necessary to take advantage of the favorable conditions provided by the Guangzhou trade fair to promote the sales of commodities on the one hand and do a good job in investigation and study on the other. It is necessary persistently to uphold the principle of joint efforts in economic relations and promote joint efforts between ports, companies, and industry and trade. The foreign trade departments must actively provide commodity information and promote commodity sales. The industrial departments should mainly use the information and data to improve their product mix and quality and add more varieties so that their products will better meet the needs of the international markets.

CRITERIA SET FOR OIL EXPLORATION TENDERS

HK260110 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Oct 82 BUSINESS NEWS p 1

[Text] China will lay particular stress on a company's exploration programme and the contribution it will make to the development of the country's oil industry in considering bids and awarding tenders for exploration in the South China Sea and the Yellow Sea.

Sources close to China's Oil Industry Ministry told BUSINESS NEWS that these factors will carry a lot of weight when the ministry makes its decisions.

But previous associations with Chinese concerns "will not be taken into consideration" when the Chinese evaluate the tender proposals submitted in August by 33 international oil companies.

The Chinese will use a yardstick known as the "economics index" to select the right bidders to explore the 150,000 sq km concession areas.

According to one local source, who recently held meetings with Chinese officials in Hong Kong, China's primary concern is the total development plan for each whole project, as outlined in the company's proposals.

The time and work schedule for exploration, the number of wells to be drilled at different stages and the bidder's projections of oil reserves will all be carefully scrutinised.

Another important consideration will be the contribution foreign oil companies will make to help China develop its own oil industry.

In order to smooth out the whole operation, the China National Offshore Oil Corp (CNOOC) -- formed in February -- has now been given more power, though it is still under the direct control of the Oil Industry Ministry.

The CNOOC's boss, who was previously on the same level as other secretaries such as the secretary for oilfield management and the secretary for drilling, has now been moved up a notch.

Chinese engineers are undergoing intensive training programmes, including instruction by foreign oil experts.

Courses on oil project financing, management, exploration, the evaluation of bids and legal matters are already being conducted in Beijing and will be followed next month by more courses in Shumchun.

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